The Standard

PACKET EDITION — Per F. M. S. "NIGER."

No. 6,305 — BUENOS AIRES—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883. — XXIII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

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The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Rome 21,

The *Osservatore* observes that His Holiness the Pope has sent to President Grevy a confidential letter complaining of the persecution of the clergy in France and asking him to use his authority and influence to put a speedy stop to it. No answer has as yet been sent to the Vatican.

Berlin 21.

The rain and melting of the ice have caused the Oder to overflow and inundate a vast extent of land, especially in Silesia and Pomerania, causing great damage.

Rio 22.

The Orion, Lamport & Holt line, has arrived at Bahia with her screw broken.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues—

Rosario, 22nd.

Central Argentine Railway again announces that it won't receive any more freight for the Interior from Monday next till following Friday, as it has no waggons.

Splendid weather here.

Seven ocean steamers in port discharging railway materials.

Business rather active in the Custom House.

Montevideo, 22nd.

French steamer Parana has arrived. She left Havre on May 31st.

No steamer for Buenos Aires tonight.

Tezanos has been offered the portfolio of Government.

Meeting of Cuñapiru Mine shareholders will be held next week, to put the concern on its legs again.

It is believed here that Cerruti's mission to London will inevitably fail. Telegrams from London say so.

Argentine Minister has demanded a list of all his countrymen who are *voluntarily* serving in the Oriental Army.

Mr. Weldon, Manager of London and River Plate Bank, gives grand banquet.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The fortnight has been eventful. Since the sailing of last mail several important proposals have been submitted to Congress. A French Syndicate has sent in a proposal to form a joint-stock company with a capital of $125,000,000, to construct railways, telegraphs, docks, steamers, wharves, etc. etc. The scheme, it is reported, meets with the support of the Government.

Several bills for the construction of railways have been sent to Congress, principally for the construction of lines from the town of Bahia Blanca to the Andes and to the provinces of the North. Nothing can be said with respect to the fate of these many proposals, the principal feature of which is the request of a guarantee of from 6 to 7 per cent. from the National Government.

The original Bill presented by Government to Congress for the funding of the debt into 5 per cents. has suffered important changes under the manipulation of the Financial Committee of the Deputies. The 100,000,000 proposed by the Government at 5 per cent. has been reduced to 35,000,000 at 6 per cent. for the funding of debts at a premium, at par, or very near par. The loans which the Deputies propose to fund are the Riestra Loan of 1868, the Public Works of 1871, the Roads and Bridges, and Treasury Bills. In another column will be the Report of the Committee of Congress.

The Amnesty Bill has been thrown out by the Senate for some unknown cause, attributed to resistance on the part of the cashiered officers. The rejection of the bill has caused an exceedingly painful impression on the opposition party, who give vent to their opinions in fierce attacks against the Government in the columns of the press.

General Mitre met with a warm welcome on his return from the West Coast. Many ladies and gentlemen turned out to accompany him from the landing-stage to his private dwelling, where he made a speech to the crowd, stating that the country wanted more justice and more liberty.

The Provincial Bank will begin the conversion of its notes on the 1st prox. The Bank is in a most enviable position, and can effect the conversion with safety for the present. It can fall back on over 20,000,000$ in public securities and on a gold reserve of over 7,000,000$ in its vaults. The Bank was never in a more prosperous condition, and the conversion will be resumed after six years of forced currency.

The Provincial Government intend leaving this city for their new Capital, La Plata, in the beginning of next year. The works of the new Capital are being pushed ahead with the greatest activity, and bricks are being forwarded for the public buildings from all parts of the country. Very many houses have been built in the Capital, and the head engineer has already begun the surveys of the Ensenada Port.

The City Improvement Works of this city will soon be resumed. The contractor, Mr. Devotto, is sub-letting the works to Italian parties, and before long all the works will be pushed ahead with the greatest activity. The works will be completed before 3½ years.

The interpellation in Congress on the slow progress of the Tucuman extension drags as slowly as the work of the railway. Public opinion is veering round in this important question, and the interpellation is losing ground. The tunnel and viaduct of the extension have been declared works of great necessity by competent engineers. The Andine Railway is only 75 miles distant from Mendoza at present, and the rails are near to the town of La Paz. The earthworks from San Juan to Mendoza have already been begun, and now reach the 50th kilometre.

The extensions of the Southern Railway and Western Railway, the Transandine and Casado Railway are being pushed ahead with fervent activity, and the harbour is crowded with large British barques with cargoes of railway materials. The arrivals of these materials are very heavy and point to the immense railway works of the country.

The Entre-Rios Legislature has sanctioned the Government Bill to construct a Railway from Tala to Nogoyá, Villaguay, Uruguay, and Concordia. The Legislature has also authorised the Government to negotiate a Loan of four million patacones bearing six per cent interest.

The great Indian chieftain Shaihueque has offered to submit to the National Government with his ally Foyel. Both Indian chieftains have been reduced to the utmost misery through the late campaign at the foot of the Andes. The surrender of both chieftains means the close of the perennial Indian war.

Speculation in land continues on a heavy scale, and much British capital is being sunk in large estates on the frontier. The value of land is rising in all directions and especially in the vicinity of railways. Lands in Mendoza and San Luis show a great improvement. The Andine Railway will change the face of both these provinces.

The progress of Santa Fé can be gauged by the commercial activity of Rosario, where there are at present 24 ocean vessels, nearly all loading cereals for Europe. Wheat is being shipped from Rosario with great activity. The export from this province has not yet begun, owing to the high prices in the market, the bad weather and heavy demand for consumption. Maize is going forward very slowly, owing to the damp condition of the grain and the difficulty in cartage in this wet weather, outside.

It has rained very much during the fortnight, and leagues of camp have been flooded in the South. It has not rained so heavily for forty years, and sheepfarmers and estancieros anticipate a very good season.

Every steamer from the Mediterranean lands hundreds of new hands on these shores and the current is strong as ever. There is a steady demand for navvies and workmen of all kinds in the country. The hundreds who land find employment in 24 hours. The arrivals up to date are large, and the immigration returns of the year are estimated at over 50,000 souls.

The saladero faena is drawing fast to a close; the slaughter has not been as active as last year, but the demand will not amount to 200,000 head. The slaughter is at an end in this Province, but continues slowly up rivers and in the Mount.

There is little wool left in the rural districts, and arrivals are insignificant. Sales are limited to operations in deposit, and the stock is being rapidly reduced. All the wool in the market will be shipped before the end of next month.

The money market rules less easy; money is a little tighter, as the banks have restricted their discounts. Cedulas have fallen much during the fortnight; Series A maintains a premium of ⅝, but Series E has dropped under 83. National Bank Shares are dull but the market is firm. Exchange is scarce in the market; the banks continue to draw at the same rates. We quote in the market:—

On London 49-49½.
Paris 5.15
France 5.15½
Antwerp 5.16.
Hamburg 4.17.

CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Committee of the House of Deputies, Congress, has just published its report on the project of the Finance Minister to convert the whole of the National Debt into a 5 per cent stock, which said stock, it was proposed to negotiate at 85 per cent of its par value. The report is entirely opposed to the Minister's scheme, it is drawn up with much industry and great ability, and is based upon such sound reasoning that even those who were in favor of the Minister's scheme will, on the reading of the report, join with the Committee as to the impossibility of the measure so long as the new 5 per cents cannot be launched at par.

The Committee says the Government has, a little more than a year ago, sold its bonds for 12 millions, 6 p cents, and 1 amortization for 9,600,000, and if the Government proposes to convert this loan into 5 per cents at 85, it will be necessary to issue bonds for 14,117,648 pats to redeem the 12 millions. Thus, in fact, the Government will have to pay 14,187,648 in new bonds, for only 9,600,000 which it received in cash for the 12 million loan, the service of which now only amounts, for 6 interest and 1 amortization, to 840,000 pats, and the loan paid off in 32 years, whilst for the new 5 per cents to redeem this loan the service, 5 interest and 1 amortization, will amount to 847,058 to be paid off in 37 years, leaving the following loss:—

Loss in capital........	2,117,648
Loss in interests........	4,461,146
	6,578,794

It will be thus seen that in this single operation for the conversion of the 12 million railway loan, the Government would lose 6½ millions pats.

Now, with regard to the conversion of the whole National Debt, which the Committee estimates at 79,148,547 pats, and the service of which at present costs 8,570,430, as the interest and amortization on the various debts are 6, and 2½, 8 and 3, and 9 and 4, if all these were, as the Committee proposes, unified into a 6 per cent and 1 amortization, the service would then only amount to 5,540,308 pats per annum. Thus, by emitting 6 per cent bonds and 1 amortization, the same saving is made as that proposed by the Senate by issuing 5 per cent. bonds, with this difference that by issuing the 6 per cents at par, the country is saved 13,967,391 pats, and some 46,558 pats per annum difference of interest, besides postponing for 5 years longer the extinction of the debt.

The Committee gives numerous examples to show that nations never convert their debts into lower interest, except when those debts are at a handsome premium, and points to the fact that it is only now that the 6 per cents only are reaching par, and some at a small premium, and with great truth adds, if the Argentine Republic is not England or France, still less is it Peru, a country that ruined its finances by forcing and anticipating its credit.

Argentine credit is, no doubt higher now than ever before, still it has not advanced in proportion with the prosperity of the nation. For some time past Argentine 6 p. cents have risen to a little over par, but they do not go higher, whilst Argentine 5 per cents can with difficulty be sold at 80. Is this because we borrow too frequently? asks the Committee, or is it that we are too fond of little loans, which the first class capitalists decline, or is it that, imitating the Provincial Bank, the Nat. Government issues new bonds on every occasion to buy new edifices, to pay old debts, or to make any Public Work? Or is it, ask the Committee, that we have not the proper financial agent to attend to our affairs in Europe. Any of these may be the cause that checks our credit. Whatever it may be, the fact stands that our credit is stationary, and that a 5 per cent loan at 80 is considered a remarkably good business. Even at 90, the Committee would be slow to reccomend a conversion, but in the present state of the market and National credit this figure is not realizable.

The executive in its proposal to convert the debt, estimates the premiums to be paid the bondholders as follows—

10 per cent to the Treasury bill holders..................	550,000
8 to Roads and Bridges.......	80,000
5 to bal. of loans say 70,000,000 pats..................	3,500,000
	4,130,000

Which amount, calculated on the total debt, represents an average loss of 5½ per cent.

The committee propose therefore to limit the conversion to 4 loans, and reducing the new issue from 100 millions as proposed to 35 millions pats. and to issue 6 per cents and 1 amortiz. at par instead of 5 per cents at 85.

The debts the committee propose to convert are as follows—

Foreign—Empréstito Ingles de 1868: Capital, $5.719,896; renta anual, 343,192; amortizacion 727,806 pesos nacionales.

Id, Empréstito Inglés de 1871; Capital, $17,579,016; renta, 1.054,740; amortizacion, 1,568,094.

Capital total: $23.298,912 de 6 o/o de renta y 2½ de amortizacion; servicio anual 3.693,832.

Home—Bonos de Puentes y Caminos de 8 y 3: Capital, $1.061,235; renta anual, 84,898; amortizacion, 46,500.

	$fts.
Billetes de Tesoreria, de 9 y 4; capital........................	5.538,210
Renta........................	480,438
Amortizacion........................	247,888
Capital total de la deuda interna..	6.399,445
Servicio anual de la misma.......	859,724
Capital total de ambas deudas....	29.698,357
Servicio anual de la misma.......	4.553,656

To the above must be added the premium and expenses as follows—

Capital de las deudas a convertir	$29.698,357
Importe de las primas de 10 o/o..	533,821
Id de la de 8 o/o..............	84,898
Gasto autorizado, 2 o/o sobre la emision total..............	700,000
Total	$31.017,076

Thus the whole thing can be done with 31 millions, leaving a surplus of 4 millions to be applied towards our railways.

The account stands so—

Servicio actual de la deuda a convertir................	$4.553,653
Id de los 31.000,000 del 6 y 1 á emitir................	2.170,000
Annual saving........	$2.383,653

The committee further observes that to convert 31 millions into 5 per cents issued at 85, the Government would have to issue 36,470,600, the service of which would amount to 2,188,236, debt extinguished in 37 years.

The service of the same debt converted into 6 per cents and 1 amortiz with premium and expenses, only reaches 2,170,000 debt extinguished in 32 years. Annual difference between service of two debts 18,236 pats.

Now to pay off the whole Nat. debt converted into a 5 and 1, the Government would have to pay 2,188,236 per annum for 37 years which would be 80,964,732, whilst to redeem the 6 and 1 the Government have to pay only 2,170,000 per annum for 32 years, resulting in a clear gain of 11,524,732 pats in favor of the 6 per cents as proposed now by the committee.

The committee in conclusion remarks that, adopting the plan it proposes, there will be a yearly saving to the budget of 2,383,653, and furthermore some 4 millions pats placed in the hands of the Government to continue the Railways.

We certainly must compliment the committee on the great ability of their report, and we advise merchants to get the pamphlet.

REMOVAL OF PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

The Provincial Executive has sent the following Message to the Legislature:—

The Executive sends herewith, for your immediate consideration, a Bill authorizing the removal of the Executive to the new Capital.

The Law of the Capital has been carried out and the new Capital is now being built.

The city is marked out, its principal streets have been opened, the large buildings for the Government House are progressing, and the branches which are to unite the city with all the railways of the Province are finished, and it is believed that, prior to the time fixed in Art. I of the following Bill, the principal public edifices will be ready for occupation.

Therefore, there being no reason why the Law for the removal of the Government should not be effected previously to the termination of the period of the present Administration, so that the subsequent Government may commence its functions in the new Capital of the Province, and although the 9th Article of the Law of 1st May, 1882, provides that a report should be made to you of the conclusion of the buildings, in order that you might pass the law for the removal of the Capital, yet, as this conclusion will take place in the recess of the Legislature. I have thought that it would be more in conformity with the spirit of the Law to present the project to you at once so that you may take it into consideration in the ordinary sessions, with the certainty that, by the time fixed, the transfer can actually be carried into effect. The difficulties which may present themselves to you in reference to such transfer will, at the proper time, be overcome by the Government, and those which resist the common effort must be met and endured, because the credit of the Province and the patriotism of all of us are interested in the carrying out of this Law.

[illegible] OF LAW

Art. 1.—The Executive of the Province of Buenos Aires shall be transferred to the city of La Plata prior to the 30th of April, 1884.

Art. 2.—The day for the removal shall be fixed by the Executive, and will be made known by a decree issued at least one month previously.

Art. 3.—The expenses of the execution of this Law shall be paid out of the funds intended for the construction of the new Capital.

D'AMICO.

THE VENADO TUERTO.

Yesterday we received a magnificent plan of the new town of Venado Tuerto, which we invite our subscribers to inspect. The map reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. Duchesnois and Warner, the surveyors, and shows 'chacra' for 'chacra,' 'quinta' for 'quinta,' and square for square in the town beautifully marked out. There are 156 'chacras' of 40 squares each; 56 'quintas' and 100 squares of blocks in the town.

This new town is situated 20 leagues from Pergamino in a straight line, although about 25 by coach road. A new road is being now marked out by the surveyor, Mr. Warner, and this will make the journey to Buenos Aires several hours shorter.

About three square leagues of excellent land constitute the "ejido" of the town. The streets bear the names of some of the party who started out to inaugurate the place last March, when 32 ladies and gentlemen left Buenos Aires in the morning and dined late same evening in the suburbs of the Fortin town.

The following day the town was flagged and marked, at night there was a ball at Turner's, and the following day the party left Hinojo early and reached Pergamino at 10 o'clock and took their tea quietly in Buenos Aires, the ladies none the worse for the trip. Well does the party deserve to have the names of its members commemorated.

Negotiations are about being made with the Santa Fé Government and Mr. Casado to have the Oeste Santa Fé Railroad extended to the new town next year.

Mr. Casey's prophecy was, we believe, that in five years from laying the foundation stone of the Church, the town will count 5,000 inhabitants.

THE COLON THEATRE.

The Colon opera company is fast gaining a place in public favour, whether it is due to the more placable feelings of the people are gaining the upper hand, or, more likely, an improvement in the working department it is sufficiently apparent that everyone seemed satisfied with Hebrea on Thursday night.

Maddle. Gabbi is certainly not a finished actress. She forces attention to herself by the grace of her movements and the power of her voice, yet she cannot in her role excite the interest that the part requires. She seems to pay greater attention to the audience than is at all necessary. Her eyes range over the whole building, seeking to pack a panel, and even when some sublime passages, that were and should betray the passion of dispair, engrossed her whole attention; her acting was forced and certainly not natural. Her singing was much more in consonance with her role. She devoted the whole force of a voice, melodious and powerful, to a merited success. In the first act she received an ovation for her due with Eleazar, one of the most fascinating bits of the opera; and the curtain was rung up several times during the night in obedience to the calls of a most appreciative audience. Lazzarini, who sung his part with grace and effect, is certainly not a favourite of the public. Not the slightest applause did his part—singing or solos, elicit; perhaps the public are unwilling to recall an unfavourable verdict. The trio in the second act and later on an arrangement for La Gabbi, Cardinali, Lazzarini, Eudoxia and the Cardinal, were master pieces. The Basso threw wonderful power into his acting. He represented the judge, and his representations of emotion as a suppliant, and unflinching, though he deems it over-strained, severity in his judicial character, were wonderfully true to life. Cardinali's solo, in the fourth act, was one of the triumphs of the evening. It elicited a storm of applause and he was repeatedly recalled. The audience, at this point, were fairly worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the curtain fell amidst rapturous acclamations.

The concluding act requires little attention. The whole interest of the scene is centred on the instruments of torture animate and inanimate which await the unhappy victim. The Gabbi's farewell was a wonderful improvement on her previous acting, she seemed at last to chain the attention of her listeners by her fervid and better still natural acting. The curtain falls on the wild dispair of the old Jew.

J. L. M.

THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The attendance at this Society's Rooms on Tuesday last was exceptionally large, the subject announced to be treated by the Rev. J. F. Thompson, viz., "Capital Punishment," being one calculated to excite unusual interest at this particular time throughout the entire British community.

The President (Mr. Jas. T. Ramsay) took the chair at eight o'clock, and having introduced the Rev. Mr. Thompson in the customary manner, the proceedings immediately commenced.

Mr. Thompson stated in his opening remarks that he regretted he had been unable to devote as much time as he should have wished to the preparation of his views upon this question, which he felt, in view of recent events, was fraught with a deep interest to all the English-speaking residents of the River Plate Republics. It had been his desire to have invited the attendance of native gentlemen of position, personal friends of his own, who spoke the English language, in order to have had the opportunity of laying his views publicly before them and of hearing theirs in return. Mr. Thompson felt very strongly on this question, and was convinced (in view of the commandment given in the Scriptures, further strengthened, if such were required, by the laws of civilized and enlightened nations) "Capital Punishment,' was necessary and just, in all cases of murder or assassination, and desired it at the same time to be understood that he did not consider the onus of showing why murderers should die rested upon the advocates and supporters of "Capital Punishment," but rather, he thought, it was for those who opposed it to controvert, if they could, the solemn direction of Holy Writ supplemented by the law laid down by man, and so prove why the ruthless destroyer of human life should have his own spared.

He regretted to find that recent events had proved that there existed a most culpable slackness in the carrying out of capital punishment in this country. Mr. Thompson considered that no Government had any right to commute a sentence of death once passed by the proper tribunal appointed to judge, *unless the conviction had been made in error.*

He respected and admired President Roca as a man of genius and talent, and one who had done much to improve this country, but he could not help feeling, and he took this public opportunity of saying so, that President Roca had committed a grave error, although, no doubt, unintentionally, in having pardoned murderers lately convicted of the crime. If President Roca had permitted the law to take its course, he thought that this country would have found supporters amongst all the enlightened nations of Europe.

Although many arguments might be advanced to prove the justice of "Capital Punishment," Mr. Thompson considered that to those who believed in the Bible the question was already settled. He deeply deplored to find the unhappy condition of affairs which existed at present in the Argentine Republic, where the neglect of the Government to carry out the capital sentence was bearing its monthly harvest of desolation and death. "I am here to-night,' said Mr. Thompson, "not so much to defend as to *insist* upon the application of the death penalty, *in the name of the law.* I believe as firmly as I do in my own existence, that there are those sleeping to-night in their graves in this city, good, industrious and useful men, who would be living and helping in their degree the general welfare of this Republic, if the assassins of others who died before them had, in accordance with the express command of God, the clear teaching of experience, and the unmistakable letter and spirit of the law, been slain. The case of the murderer Medina might be cited as one instance tending to give strength this view.

Mr. Thompson went on to discuss the question of the efficacy of Capital Punishment as compared with penal servitude for life. He held that men would part with their entire worldly possessions to obtain life, or rather a continuance of life, and he considered that to impress on men that their lives would surely be forfeited should they kill their fellow men, was the best of deterrents, but it was necessary also not only to impress, but to unfailingly execute all murderers, without respect of persons.

Mr Thompson held the view that he who had once shed blood had a tendency to do so again if permitted to live, and this of itself, a view in which he was not singular, was a further argument in favor of the carrying out of a principle considered just and necessary, and admitted in the legal code of all the great nations. England, whom the lecturer thought must be looked upon as the great model in justice, maintained "Capital Punishment", as demanded by the law of God and man, and no Government was more rigorous in its duty in executing the murderer than that of the mighty Empire of Great Britain. In the British House of Parliament the question had been discussed in 1868, 1869, 1872, and again in 1878, and on the last occasion when a motion was proposed opposing Capital Punishment, it was lost by a very large majority. Mr Thompson thought that many nations would do well to take their model from the Constitution of Great Britain, and certainly so in dealing with the question of Capital Punishment.

The object in punishing murderers was not to give pain, or to cause bodily suffering, but in order that such punishment should have a *deterrent effect* in lessening the crime of which they were guilty, and as it was admitted that man held his life dearer than all worldly possessions, and that bad men always feared facing death, apart from other considerations recommending it "Capital Punishment" must be held to the most likely means of lessening the crime of murder.

In concluding his remarks, which were listened to with deep attention by all present, Mr. Thompson, in the name of the legislation of God and of the world, asked the members of the Society to support him in saying with all the power at their command, that the cold-blooded murderer ought himself to die.

Mr. Thompson resumed his seat amidst loud and long-continued applause.

The President (Mr. Ramsay) then read the resolution proposed to be submitted to the meeting in support of Mr. Thompson's views, viz.:

"That the death penalty for murderers is just and convenient."

After which, Mr Ramsay stated that he would be happy to hear the views of any of the gentlemen present, Mr. Thompson having stated that he desired a free discussion of this important subject prior to the vote of the Society being taken.

Mr. A. J. White opened his remarks with a reference to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., and his views on Church and State. He said that with regard to the question of Capital Punishment he thought that, considering its hideousness, no one could refuse to give it unqualified condemnation. He justified the non-responsibility of the "gaucho" for the committal of crime. As an instance in support of what he considered the injustice of Capital Punishment, Mr. White stated the case of a son who had committed murder and called attention to the feelings of his mother at his being executed.

A Voice—What about the murdered man's mother?

Mr. White then alluded to cases of mistaken identity, and thought that this phase should be sufficient to place Capital Punishment in disuse.

Mr White said he altogether disagreed with Mr Thompson and desired to place his dissention on record.

Mr Colquhoun in a few short but pithy sentences agreed with Mr Thompson and advocated capital punishment, especially for the coldblooded murderer.

Mr Hutton made a lengthy speech disagreeing "in toto" with the lecturer, except that he allowed that coldblooded murderers should be executed, but other classes of murderers he considered should be spared.

Mr Pearson strongly supported Mr Thompson and after the delivery of some humorous observations concluded by expressing his opinion that hanging was decidedly less expensive to a state than the maintenance of prisoners in penal servitude, and this he considered an argument in favour of capital punishment, if no other could be advanced.

Mr D Warren Lowe could not vote for Mr Thompson's resolution. He said Mr Thompson had made such a clean sweep in appropriating all the authorities justifying capital punishment that he had left little room for his opponents to get in edgeways. He had no sympathy with murderers, nor with any persons guilty of crime, whether of forgery, embezzlement, murder, or of whatever nature, but he could not support Mr Thompson. If any argument held good in Mr Thompson's views, it should be the deterrent influence of taking away life, but he did not consider it in the same light as Mr Thompson. He did not look upon the taking away of life as deterrent. Mr Lowe considered that it lowered the idea of the sanctity of human life.

Mr. John Sewell, in a manly and straightforward tone, referred to the late foul murders in Entre Rios and other places. Mr. Sewell thought (and the murmurs of applause showed that he had the audience with him) that if the murderers of Macdonald and Guthrie had been duly executed Morrison would not have been killed. Mr. Sewell cited various instances of foul crime unpunished, which had come under his personal observation, and regretted that the law was not enforced as in England. If such were the case he thought we should be in a different position here to-day. He cordially supported Mr. Thompson, and would vote in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Ramsay (the Chairman) then said that he could not keep silence altogether in view of the reasons and observations that had been made. He regretted that he seemed to be the only defender of this country at these meetings. He thought crime here not so great in proportion to the population as in other countries. The chief actors in it, he thought, had their country to blame, to some extent, as the civil wars of late years must be considered as simply wholesale murders. The gaucho, compelled to slay his countryman for no reason, began to look on murder as no crime, and many of the so-called murders here, Mr. Ramsay thought similar to duels. He thanked Mr. Thompson cordially for attending once more at the rooms, and trusted to have the pleasure of seeing him soon again, although he could not in this case agree with his opinions.

Mr. Thompson rose at a late hour to defend himself against the opposition view taken by several speakers, and acquitted himself in such a masterly and convincing manner that he speedily had the greater part of the assembly with him. One gentleman had said that since the abolition of Capital Punishment for sheep-stealing the crime had very largely decreased. Mr. Thompson created considerable amusement by stating that if this were so, then the logical conclusion to be derived was, that if punishment were altogether withdrawn, sheep-stealing would disappear altogether.

The resolution, viz.:—"That the death penalty for murderers is just and convenient"—was put to the vote and carried by 23 against 4.

The meeting then separated, after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson.

PORT AT BAHIA BLANCA.

Bahia Blanca, June 14th

To the Editor of the *Standard*

Sir,

According to the opinion of the most competent sea-faring men, the buoying of this port is defective. The fault does not lie with the Commissioners who carry on the surveys, but is due to an absolute lack of the elements indispensable for marking more clearly the entrance to the Bay.

The present system of buoys is very good for those who have often entered the port, and for coasting vessels; but it cannot be so for ocean vessels which, after a long and laborious voyage, require to have much more visible marks to enable them to enter safely: The difficulty of ascertaining the exact latitude; the Southerly currents, which the foreign navigator is ignorant of; the continual shifting of the strong winds on these coasts—all combine seriously against a vessel trying to find the entrance to this port; and she may suddenly find herself amongst the banks of the "False Bay," the coast of which is exactly similar in appearance to that of the real one.

These dangers could be avoided, if the Government would make some effort to render "Monte Hermoso," which is on the North coast, more visible, so that it might not be mistaken for the South coast. This could be done by placing a bell-buoy at the entrance until such time as it might be replaced by a light-ship, which would be the proper solution of his navigating problem.

Coasting vessels, handled, as they nearly always are, by men who have grown grey on these stormy seas, know all the ins and outs of the coast to the smallest details, so that even one buoy is enough to enable them to find the channel between the Toro and Gaucho banks, and easily enter the Bay. But it is a very different thing with foreign captains who enter these waters for the first time, even with the charts before them, as all the accidents of such a monotonous and rugged coast are not marked on them.

Until the light-ship is established, I would suggest that a pontoon, with a couple of life-boats on board, be placed at the entrance to Port Belgrano, whence immediate aid could be sent to any craft in danger. This, and the extension of the telegraph line to Monte Hermoso, which would enable any accident to be reported at once, would prevent hecatombs like the recent wreck of the Eliza C. In the majority of cases the shipwrecks are caused by sudden squalls, or the imprudence of the captains. Nevertheless, to prevent a port getting a bad name, everything that art can do must be employed to make it safe and an aid to navigators, so that a ship that has safely braved the ocean and the winds in a long voyage may not be lost at the very entrance of a port so renowned.

I have referred briefly to the sea now for a word or two about the land. We have, unfortunately, many people here who have precious little regard for the interests of either the people or the Government. The fever of money-making, by disreputable and dishonourable means, has induced them to abandon the path of equity. The most scandalous cases succeed each other without interruption, and the poor people cry to Heaven against the injustice connected with the lands of the "ejido." Old settlers who have more than once fulfilled all the conditions of their concessions, have, for the sole reason that they omitted to take out their papers, been deprived of their 'quintas,' 'solares,' and 'chacras.'

The whole population is indignant, and a petition is about to be sent to Governor Rocha to remove all the present authorities here. The proper way would be to distribute the "ejido" land equitably, and legally, but what has been done is, in the highest degree, wrong and unjust. The Indians used to rob our cows, but now our very houses and homes are stolen from us. It is hard to say which is the worst.

Hasta luego,
Correspondent.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The French mail steamer Niger sails this afternoon. Mail bags close at the General Post Office at 1 p.m, sharp as a razor.

The rain from heaven yesterday was gentle, but woefully cold. Every drop on the tip of one's nose felt like ice, and the mud under foot ditto. The oldest estancieros say that the weather in the camp is simply terrible, and they do not recollect as bad for the past thirty years.

Lieut. Oliveros, of the 1st Artillery gives a lecture to-night at the Military Club, on the "Territories of the Quadrilateral." We feel much indebted to the Committee for their courteous invitation to attend.

Our daily-bread subscribers in Lomas and Quilmes looked very glum yesterday when they reached the city. The cause was a cart which got stuck in the mud on the line at Tres Esquinas, and kept their trains waiting there for 25 minutes. Eleven horses and one locomotive, "cuarteando," got the vehicle out of the way after a deal of hard work. A Lomas man requests us to say that, if the Lord Mayor has any cash to spare, after completing the Aesthetic Works at the Recoleta, he might make a free road round the new Port Works, and up town. Huergo made the port; but turnpikes and toll-bars, and pantanos &c. &c., cut it off from the city.

The shocking state of the suburban roads give rise to a touching scene near Flores yesterday morning. A leading exchange broker stood on the footway in front of his quinta, looking desperately on the 'mare magnum' of mud that lay between him and the tram rails. The car was coming up, and the broker was in the act of tucking up his trousers for a dash, when an itinerant "zapatero" came up and politely offered to carry him across. The broker, a Teuton, who stands six feet in his stockings, looked blandly down on the "zapatero," an Italian, who barely stands five feet in his high-heeled brogues, thanked him, jumped on his back, and was deftly landed on the step of the car, without a speck of mud on boot or clothes. The broker pulled out his dollars, but the Ligurian refused point-blank, saying "We are allies now, I have only helped you against the mud, as bound by the Tripartite Treaty, Addio!" This is certainly a sign of the times. If had been a French broker, no doubt the son of St. Crispin would have let him shift for himself.

Messrs. Jacobsen & Co., the enterprising booksellers, favoured us yesterday with a photographic card of the "Seven Prisoners charged with being the actual perpetrators of the Phœnix Park murders," which they have just received from Dublin. Messrs. Jacobsen's enterprise is well-known and deserves support; but we think they cannot expect to have many customers for the portraits of a set of miscreants whom their own countrymen are the first to condemn and who have done such injury to Ireland's cause.

Telegrams from Chile dated 21st, represent the same shocking state of things in Peru; Free shooting and plundering going on everywhere, and not a word about peace. What is to be the end of it? People are now convinced that it won't end till some European Powers interfere and say it *must* end, let the terms be what they may.

An English gentleman, who has just returned from a trip to Olavarria and Tandil, gives us a glowing account of the southern camps, although they are just now seen at a disadvantage, being mostly under water. The new railway station at Tandil is a splendid one. The extension will be opened, probably, on August 1st. Danes are the greatmen down there. They are splendid farmers. One of them has rented two square leagues of land, *and has every rood of it under wheat!* Our friend tells us that, while sitting "a cheval" on the "Piedra Movediza," the whole country within his range of vision was under wheat. The rent paid for wheat lands down there is $200 m/c per square—$320,000 per league per annum. There are three feet of the richest black loam. Along the railway line, 18 inches from the surface, the finest sand far better than Montevidean) is found and turned out at $40 m/c per cubic metre; whereas the Company were formerly paying $180 to $200 for very inferior stuff for the Bahia Blanca section. Our visitor asks to mention the Moving Stone Hotel, kept by a Frenchman named D'Arce (Frenchman! Rubbish! The man must be Irish and the name D'Arcy) The charge is only 45 m/c per day, and no extras, even if you tried. The Danish Consul, grocer and baker there, is a most estimable and obliging gentleman. He and two other Danes found their way to Tandil from the Salado in 1860, on foot, without a copper in their pockets, without knowing the language or the country, and with the sole aid of a pocket compass. The trio are now all rich and happy, as they deserve to be.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Port Captain of the Tigre, Teniente Coronel Don Demétrio Segui, which took place yesterday. His funeral takes place this afternoon in the Recoleta.

A colleague calls for the immediate repair of the road between Ramos Mejia and Flores. Ramos Mejia be b—lessed. What right has such a puny place to complain when there is absolutely no road for the meat to get into town from the Corrales, and another week's rain will starve us all in the city.

In reference to the Fenian steam ram which recently created such a score at Halifax, a New York colleague who has always advocated Ireland's cause, remarks:—"The Steam Ram of which an account is given in another column seems to be a fearsome and terrible engine of war, if we are to accept all the statements that are made about her by her enthusiastic projectors. But it is much to be apprehended that she will see more service in punching holes in the bank accounts of our credulous fellow-citizens of Irish birth than in the hulls of British iron-clads.

Again we beg, on the part of a lady anxious to pay her subscription to the society, that the Treasurer of the S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A. will be kind enough to send us "his local habitation and his name."

We see by the European papers that our neighbour Banda Oriental is again to the front in the Amsterdam Exhibition, while this republic is not represented by even a single fleece. This is the Second European Exhibition at which the Orientales have distanced the Argentines, which is anything but creditable to the latter. The Banda Oriental is even before Brazil at Amsterdam, and its Commissioner had a fight for his space with the Persian Commissioner, but finally knocked the Shah's subject into a cocked hat, and won the best place in the Show. Well done!

Information wanted of Mr. Henry Perkins. A telegram having been received from Boston, U.S.A., asking for his whereabouts. Address the United States Consulate or the Editor of this paper.

Russia is going to make a railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. The news has produced an unpleasant impression in England, some of our colleagues say a great sensation, but this is all nonsense.

They were passing through the Natural History Museum and were about entering one of the rooms devoted to ornithological specimens, when one of them stepped back with a look of horror in his visage. "Oh! don't go in there!" he exclaimed. "Why, what's the matter?" asked the other. "Matter! those bills! they send a cold shudder through me!"

The new Municipality is not so religiously inclined as the old one. It is now considering a proposal to reopen all the shops on Sunday. We feel quite shocked, but won't say anything at present The hatters and barbers are leading the Anti-Closing movement crusade. The hatters are specially sore on the point, as they say it is not fair to allow the barbers to shampoo a man's head on Sunday while they (the hatters) are debarred from the pleasure of selling him a new hat to cover it when it is shampood. We certainly side with the hatters in this matter. If a man owns "a shocking bad hat," Sunday is the day of all others when he can be tempted to buy a new one. Give the poor hatters a chance, my Lord Mayor.

In an advertisement by a railway company of some uncalled for goods, the letter L has, by an accident, dropped from the word lawful, and it reads now:—"People to whom these packages are directed are requested to come forward and pay the *awful* charges on the same.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Irigoyen, left town yesterday with his family, to attend the wedding of his son Bernardo with Miss Iriondo, the lovely and accomplished daughter of the ex-Governor of Santa Fe, which will take place next Monday.

The Massenet French Opera Comp. has arrived at Montevideo on board the Parana. We hear great things of this company as the best that has ever come to the River Plate.

There is an alarming increase of lawyers in England. One hundred years ago there were a few less than 300, and at the beginning of the present century there were between 600 and 700. Now there are nearly 7,000. The increase of solicitors is scarcely less marked. In 1800 there were about 1,500; and now they number nearly 5,000. The population of England has nearly trebled since 1800, but lawyers multiplied at a ratio nearly three times faster. And this movement has gone on notwithstanding the changes by legal reforms which have made laws less complicated than they were eighty years ago.

"May good digestion wait on Appetite," says Shakespeare, but "good digestion" will never wait upon bad bread, and it is, therefore, of the greatest importance that in making bread one should use only those leavening agents which have acquired a high reputation through long use in households throughout the world. Foremost amongst these must be reckoned "Borwick's Gold Medal Baking Powder," which has stood the test of every climate in the world. Get it, use it, and add your testimony to that of the millions who use it,

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

June 22.

Constitucion, 7 a.m., cloudy
San Vicente, 8.15, do
Jeppener, 7.55, do
Chascomus, 7.36, do
Dolores, 8.15, do
Maipu, 8.2, do
Ayacucho, 7.18, do
Ranchos, 8, do
Las Flores, 9.5, do
Azul, 8.10, fine

The Standard

NEW OFFICES

154 — Calle Piedad — 154

Job Printing of every description done in the very best style.

THEATRES

TEATRO COLON—Compañia Lirica Italiana, Empresa A. Ferrari. Bajo la direccion del Mo. Cab. N. Bassi. Sabado 23 de Junio de 1883, 25ª Funcion de Abono. A Pedido General—**CARMEN**.

A las 8

TEATRO DE LA OPERA. Nueva Sociedad Mac'Kay y Cia. Gran Compania Dramatica Española. El Domingo 24 de Junio, 1883, se pondra en escena—De Rey abajo ninguno y Labrador mas Honrado.

A las 8 en punto.

VARIETES—Compania Lirica Francesa—El Sabado 23 de Junio, Gran success Les Noces d'Olivette.
Entrada general $10%.

A las 8½.

LA FLORIDA—Domingo 24 de Junio, a la 1½ p.m. Gran Romeria con Bailes Españoles, Gran Orquesta, Caita, Jotas, Fondanguillos.
Entrada parà Caballeros $10 Señoras $5

SKATING RINK. Funcion de Patines todos los dias de 1½ a 4 de la tarde y de 8 a 10½ de la noche.
Entrada para hombres $10.

A las 8 p.m.

DEUTSCHE Sing-Akademie

IN Buenos Aires

78th. Concert

under the direction of

Maestro Pietro Melani.

Monday, the 25th of June,

At 8 p.m.

IN THE COLISEUM

PROGRAMME

1—Overture ... Hiller
2—The Evening, for Chorus and Orchestra ... A King
3—Swedish Song ... Auchterlony
Tarantella Napoletana. for Soprano Solo ... Rossini
4—Two Chorusses without accompaniment
a Ritornell (on a motive from Lohengrin) ... Potpeschnigg
b German Popular Song. Silcher
5—First Concert for violin, M Milani ... Bruck

6—Serenade for Orchestra of stringed instruments ... M Moszkowski
7—Two Chorusses without accompaniment.
a Night-Song
b New Love ... Jensen
8—Walpurgis-Night for Soli, Chorus and Orchestra ... Mendelssohn

Extra tickets at 50% each may be obtained at Mr Ernst Nolte's Book-Store, Calle Cangallo 115.

175 j21 25

Sportsmen

In a league of wired camp, crossed by two brooks with permanent water, game can always be bagged by good shots. There are also professional fowlers ever ready to fill the bags of poor shots for a slight consideration.

We cordially invite persons fond of rural exercise and amusement to the new

Hotel "La Estrella"

Donselaar Station, F.C.S.

where they will find brand new carriages, beds, billiard tables, host, and waiters—one and A 1.

Terms Moderate.

202 d20 xp

DR SCHERRER

207 RIVADAVIA

ESTABLISHMENT

Especially for the treatment of the diseases of Ladies, Ear, Throat and Stomach.

COMPLETE

Cure of the secret and chronic diseases of the urethra with the

ARETHROSCOPE

Consultations from 1—3 p.m.

Natal T. de Torres

Exchange and Commission Broker.

Undertakes all commercial transactions, applications for Mortgage Bank Loans, Discounts with the Provincial, National and Private Banks, whether Bills or Landowners, drafts, etc. and all Bolsa operations. As usual all orders will be attended to with the utmost speed, counting on his long experience in this business and on his numerous friends.

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99 m9 a9

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ENGLISH BOOT STORE

198-San Martin-198

Two doors from Cuyo

Opened for the sale of English and French Boots and Shoes, consigned direct from the most renowned English and French factories. Quality the highest, prices the lowest. Call and judge for yourselves.

Note the Address 198 San Martin one square from the Bolsa

The English Boot Store

288 a25 m25

Nobels Explosives Co.

LIMITED

Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine etc for use in Mines and Quarries. For information as to use and prices, apply to the Agents—

Ashworth & Co.
Maipu 36.

186 jn 22 xp eod

CAMP TO LET

One League and two-thirds of good Camp for Sheep, with soft grasses and some houses in the Tres Arroyos district, at a distance of 25 leagues from Bahia Blanca, the future great commercial city of the Republic. It can also be sold at advantageous terms and at dates for payment. Guaranteed to be superior camp. Interested parties can visit it and see for themselves.

Apply Cerrito 180, from 10 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.

60 j7 jy7

Notice of Removal

DR. COLBOURNE has removed to the Calle Alsina 211.

222 m23 j28

TO LET a very large comfortably furnished Room, facing the street. Apply Calle Lavalle 416, corner of Artes.

j11 xp

HOUSE TO LET. A fine house containing 7 rooms, provided with every convenience, and having a small garden in the rear, to be let on moderate terms, in Almagro. For further particulars apply to F. Garcao, 212 Reconquista, Ship-Agency.

183 j22 29

EIN COMPTOIRIST, deutscher, sucht unter günstigen Bedingungen Engagement. Adresse Expedition dieses Blattes. Deutsch.

182 j22 26

HOUSEMAID. Required a situation as above, can be well recommended. Apply Corrientes 217.

j22 26

TWO Girls require situations, one as Cook the other as Housemaid. Please apply Calle Lavalle 473.

189 j22 26

GIRL wanted for a small family as Servant. Apply Europa 542.

178 j22 26

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr E Kennedy	Mr. James Duggan
Mr. E T Phillips	Miss Ana Havan
Mr. A. McDonald	Mr JMcCann
Mr. Alex. Gillespie	Miss Ellen Keena
Miss Mary Geoghagen	

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's well-known steamer

MINHO

Commander S. W. CHAPMAN

2,540 Tons, 450 Horse-power

Will sail on

JUNE 29th.

Taking cargo and passengers for

Santos, Rio Janeiro. Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, **VIGO**, Southampton and Antwerp.

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The Company's steamer

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2,564 Tons, 450 Horse-power

To sail on the

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Taking cargo and passengers for

BRAZIL

Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's favourite steamer

TRENT

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2,912 Tons, 550 Horse-power

Will sail on

JULY 15th, 1883

Taking cargo and passengers for

Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than Antwerp if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie. Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires

ANTWERP AND LONDON (direct)
KEPLER Johnson JUNE 23

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL (via Southampton)
HOGARTH Cowan JUNE 25
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP AND LONDON (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
PASCAL* MacMillan JULY 1
[Carrying the Belgian Mail]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL (via Southampton)
VANDYCK Tanner JULY 5
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL (via Rio Janeiro, Lisbon and Southampton)
PLEIADES * Williams JULY 11
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP AND LONDON (via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
ROSSE Dixon JULY 21
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
HORROX Farrel AUGUST 1
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

E. NORTON & CO., Agents.
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" " Rosario—H. S. FERGUSON.
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Regular German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.

Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg

The Mail steamer

BUENOS AIRES

Captain H. MAHLMANN

1,500 Tons, 500 Horse-Power

will sail on

25th of JUNE

Calling at

Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon

Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.
These steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Luders & Co.
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Carrera de la Costa Sud

Vapor Paquete

VILLARINO

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones

Saldra

El Jueves 28 del corriente

A las 10 de la mañana.

Admite carga y pasageros.

Para mas informes al Agente General

A. MARSANS,
74 Piedad

155 j20 28

Juan Cunaule or O. N. Falconi

Information wanted concerning the whereabouts of Dn. Juan Cunaule or O N Falconi, formerly in the hide business of Buenos Aires. Address A. B. Henderson, care of Lidgerwood & Co, 96 Liberty Street, N. York City, U.S.A.

46 m4 n4

P. S. N. C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from

MONTEVIDEO

With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS

Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government

FOR EUROPE

Patagonia,	June 27
Valparaiso,	July 11
Araucania,	July 15
Galicia,	Aug. 8
Cotopaxi,	Aug. 22

Cordillera, Valparaiso and Galicia call at Rio, Lisbon,

Bordeaux and Liverpool

Patagonia, Araucania and Chiloé call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and LIVERPOOL

FOR THE PACIFIC

Galicia,	June 20
Cotopaxi,	July 2
Aconcagua,	July 18
Magellan,	July 30
Britannia,	Aug. 15
Cordillera,	Aug. 27

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo Free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—

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Montevideo—**SOLIS 55**.

Society Generale DE Transports Maritimes

A VAPOR

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Genes
Naples

and Bahia by the sailings of the 3rd of each month.

The Steamship

POITOU

Captain DEFERRY

will sail on

3rd of July, 1883

The Steamship

LA FRANCE

Captain ROMANES

will sail on

18TH OF JULY

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class	$150 Oro
2d "	120 "
3d "	50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.

For Freight and Passage apply to

P. y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

Imperial German Mail 'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers FROM BREMEN

The Steamer

KÖLN

Captain G. MEYER

will sail on 25th of JUNE

DIRECT FOR

Antwerp and Bremen

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster.
AGENT
Maipu 101.

or to

A. Scharffenorth & Sattler
Brokers,
133—San Martin—133

IMPORTANTE

ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA

PARA

La inmersion del Ganado Lanar

Es la mas barata, la mejor, y mas eficaz, siendo ademas

EL MENJURGE PRINCIPAL

En todos los paises del mundo donde se cria el Ganado Lanar

Puede usarse con Agua Fria

El "Especifico de Glycerina" ha sido probado y reconocido por los mas eminentes quimicos analiticos del mundo de ser el unico para la cura efectiva y radical de la Sarna, Gusanos, Larvas, Pudricion de Pezuña, Piojillos etc etc, en los Carneros, Corderos y Borregas, como igualmente de ser el mejor menjurge para hacer crecer el largor y cantidad del vellon.

La lana del Carnero que ha sido inmerjido con el "Especifico de Glycerina" es de muchisimo mas valor y alcanza precios mucho mas altos en el mercado, que la que se ha trasquilado de Carneros que han sido inmergidos en otros menjurges. Tampoco se incendiara por combustion espontanea como es el caso con algunos otros menjurges.

UNICOS FABRICANTES

Tomlinson & Hayward

Lincoln, Inglaterra

Pueden obtenerse todos los detalles y testimoniales de los unicos importadores en el Rio de la Plata.

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Calle Maipu
BUENOS AYRES

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Wool and Produce Broker,
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS
RECONQUISTA 89

David Methven (hijo)
Consignatario
De Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

Chargeurs Reunis

French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch at Brazil.

FIRST CLASS $F. 130, THIRD CLASS $F. 50,

RIVER PLATE LINE

The splendid steamer

Ville de Para

CAPTAIN FOUESNEL

will sail on

27TH OF JUNE

FOR HAVRE

Calling at

MONTEVIDEO, SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE AND DUNKIRK

PARANA LINE

The splendid steamer

Ville de Montevideo

Captain LENORMAND

will sail on the

27TH OF JUNE

FOR

Montevideo, Saint Vincent,
BORDEAUX and HAVRE

RIVER PLATE LINE

The splendid steamer

PARANA

CAPTAIN ROBERT

to sail on

11TH OF JULY.

FOR

Montevideo, Santa Cruz and Havre

P. Christophersen
General Agent

Buenos Aires, **98 PIEDAD**
Montevideo, 85 Calle Zavala
Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes

Paquebots-poste français

Agence Principale de Bs. Aires.

Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.

Le paquebot-post

NIGER

Commandante JACQUES

Depart le 24 Juin 1883.

Pour **BORDEAUX** touchant a Montevideo, Rio de Janeyro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbonne.

L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.
52—CALLE PIEDAD—52

La Platense.

Compania Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.

Carrera del Rosario y Santa Fe con escala en San Pedro, San Nicolas, Diamante y Parana en combinacion con el Ferro Carril de Campana. Salidas a las 3.15 de la Estacion Central.

ITINERARIO

VAPOR TRIDENTE

Salidas para Rosario y escala Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados.

VAPOR DIANA

Desde el Lunes 4 Diciembre este vapor efectuara cada dos semanas tres viajes a Santa Fe, tocando en todos los puntos del litoral. Una semana las salidas tendran lugar el Lunes y Viernes y la semana siguiente el Miercoles. Por informes detallados

BOLETOS DE COMBINACION.

La agencia de Buenos Ayres espide boletos de ida y de ida y vuelta para todas las Estaciones de los ferro-carriles Central Argentino y Nacional Central Norte, y las agencias de Cordoba y Tucuman espiden boletos para Buenos Aires.

Los boletos de ida son validos por 7 dias. Y los boletos de ida y vuelta por 30 dias.

Por mayores informes etc.

Agencia General
102—PIEDAD—102

Mensagerias Fluviales a Vapor

Nuevo Itinerario

Que rejira desde el 2 de Diciembre de 1882, hasta nuevo aviso.

Para Montevideo a las 5½ de la tarde

Los viajes del Silex tomara el Jupiter desde el 24 del corr.

Los Lunes—Vapor Cosmos
Los Martes y Viernes—Vapor Jupiter
Los Jueves—Vapor Silex
Los Sabados—Vapor Rio de la Plata.

Para Salto y demas puertos de escala a las 10 de la manana

Los Martes—Vapor Rio de la Plata
Los Jueves—Vapor Cosmos
Los Domingos—Vapor Silex

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta Santa Fe

Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores

Pingo y Meteoro

SALIDAS

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.

En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1º sale de la Estacion Central á las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2º de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza á estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de ida y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.

La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

Nueva Compania DE Navegacion a Vapor del Rio Parana

TO

San Nicolas and Rosario

(Via Campana)

The steamer Proveedor

Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO

Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

In combination with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Tram-tickets and luggage gratis.

Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior; return tickets being available for thirty days.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goodshed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, parcels, freight on specie and cargo orders, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent

70 j8 xp

Societa Italiana di Trasporti Marittimi

RAGGIO & CO.

This new Company will be inaugurated in June next. Its powerful and quick steamers, of 6500 tons, will be in condition to offer splendid accommodation to first and second class passengers, as well as good treatment. They will make the trip out from Genoa to the Plate in 18 days. On their return they will touch at Lisbon, taking only 14 days to arrive at this place.

For further details apply to the Agents

LAVARELLO & CO.
Corrientes 75

178 a16 m17

English Overcoats AND READYMADE CLOTHES

At an enormous reduction!!

A fresh assortment of fashionable Trousers at 75 m/c.

"The Oxford"

139—Piedad—139

109 j14 25

437—Cangallo—437

MRS. MONTEIL, Patern-Cutter of the Pinga & Laferriére houses of Paris, begs to announce to families who wish to honour her with their confidence, that she is established at Cangallo 437, formerly Mrs Caxa's.

276 m31 j30

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

OF

D'Acosta, Nunez y Ca.

28—Tacuari—28.

This House undertakes the sale by auction at dates of merchandise in general, and discounts the accounts of the sales, whatever be their amount, at a moderate rate of interest, according to their importance.

They advance money in proportion to the value of the merchandize to be sold; they also undertake to sell for ready money or at dates, either furniture, land, properties, or any other kind of valuable real or movable estate for a small commission, paid beforehand, in accordance with the value of the sale.

61 j7 xp

NEW CROP

1883

VANITY FAIR

Fragrant Vanity Fair, Gold Aromatic Mixture, Bright Virginia Cut Cavendish, Old Virginia without adulteration.

JUST RECEIVED

PACKETS of 2 OUNCES

Tins of ¼, ½ and 1 lb.

FIRST PRIZE MEDALS

AT

Vienna, Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne Adelaide

CIGARETTES

Vanity Fair, Fragrant Fair, New Vanity Fair, Casino, Little Jockey, Excelsior.

LA ABUNDANCIA

M. Mendez de Andes

214—Rivadavia—216.

—0—

Established 1874.

—0—

MEDALS—Chile 1875, Philadelphia 1876, Buenos Aires 1877 and Exposicion Continental 1882.

If you really want a good smoke one trial is only necessary.

M. Mendez de Andes

214—RIVADAVIA—216.

81 j9 26

DOULTON WARE

" SILICON "
" IMPASTO "
" LAMBETH "
Faience

In order to introduce these famous wares, we are selling a very select sample parcel at a trifle over cost.

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.

189—Florida—189

Between Cuyo and Corrientes

115 j15 30

To Families Requiring GOOD English Servants.

Cooks, Dairymaids, Housemaids

Apply in first instance BY LETTER only to A. B. "Standard" Office, Calle Piedad 154, Buenos Aires. Stating the class of Servant required and wages offered.

Any particulars as to age, personal appearance, religions opinions etc. of servant required will have strict attention.

All servants brought out will come direct from their homes in England and possess certificates of character from last employer and signed by the clergyman of the Parish. Passage money to be paid on delivery of Servant and to be deducted from 1st year's wages, employer will only be charged a Moderate Commission.

References to some well-known house of business in B. Aires or Montevideo will be required before booking order, or a deposit of $50 as guarantee of good faith.

208 m23 j23

Ricardo A. Blest.

VALPARAISO (Chile)

Recibe consignaciones y ordenes para embarques, atiende pedidos de mercaderias comprando a bajos precios. Prontitud, esmero y economia.

Escritorio, Cochrane 21. Correo Casilla 663.

in 3 jan 319

SHOW ROOMS

20--SUIPACHA--20

IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fairbank's Celebrated Scales.

—0—

PLOWS PLOUGHS PLOWS

—0—

WHEAT AND MAIZE

MILLS

STEAM ENGINES

Horizontal and Vertical

DONKEY PUMPS

CRUCIBLES, MUFFLES, MELTING FURNACES

Hand Pumps, Hydraulic Rams

BAND SAWS

Fine Carpenter's Tools, Files, &c.

J. MOHR BELL & CO.

293 Rivadavia 293.

a6 xp

CLARETS

JUST TO HAND

A small consignment in Cask and Bottle from the famous Vineyards Domaine D'Andresse and Chateau Ferrande.

Margaux

Good quality — Cases 1 dozen

ST. EMILION.

Extra — Cases 1 dozen.

Domaine D'Andresse

Vintage 1870 — Cases 1 dozen.

A speciality of unsurpassed Bouquet and flavor.

CHATEAU FERRANDI

In Cask or Bottle to suit purchasers

—0—

We can confidently recommend to those who desire GOOD SOUND CLARETS a trial of the above excellent brands, whose quality is guaranteed and prices most moderate.

Sole Agents

George & John C. Bell

295—CANGALLO—295

284 jl 1 xp



ABENDROTH'S

STOVES

AND

RANGES

Acknowledge to be the most perfect and the most economical in the world.

NOTICE—In order to meet the increasing requirements of this market, Abendroth Bros. of New York have made arrangements for opening a **DEPOT** in Buenos Aires at present located at

Calle Maipu 91

where a full line of all their most suitable Stoves and Ranges will be kept in stock, for the direct supply of the wants of the trade and the public upon the most favorable conditions.

THE

"UNCLE SAM"

range, in five sizes and styles.

"LA MONADA"

'LA FAVORITA' 'LA CASERA'

"EL PROVEEDOR"

etc all made with special adaptations for the wants of this country, in numerous sizes and at prices ranging from $200 to $5000 m/c.

Spare pieces and duplicates for repairs, will be found in stock whenever required.

W. R. CASSELS & CO.

General Agents for Brazil and the River Plate

91—MAIPU—91

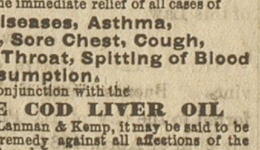
Buenos Aires

184 j22 xp

MASKELYNE Vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los Depositos de Aduana.
Junio 22 de 1883.

j22 26

ANACAHUITA PECTORAL.



Universally acknowledged to be the best Pectoral known, for the immediate relief of all cases of

Lung Diseases, Asthma, Croup, Sore Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Consumption.

Taken in conjunction with the

PURE COD LIVER OIL

prepared by Lanman & Kemp, it may be said to be an *infallible* remedy against all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

For Sale in all Drug Stores.

DUNDRUFF AND OTHER DISEASES of the Head inevitably tend to destroy the hair's vitality. The best known remedy for these herpetic diseases is the Oriental Tonic, which causes them to dissapear speedily.

But this is not all, it invigorates and regulates the cuticle in such a manner that it precludes a recurrence whilst its use is continued. The obstructed pores stopping perspiration is the cause of the falling of the hair in many cases, and such torpidity cannot exist when the surface vesicles are invigorated by the active vegetable tonic.

Consumption

and diverse lung diseases together with firmly seated coughs, are cured in many cases by

Dr. SCHENK'S

Pulmonic Syrup

AND

SEA WEED TONIC

Persons who have used the nostrums so freely advertised, with no good effect, are advised to make a trial of this Syrup. Several cases of bad cough have been cured by using them a few days. The names of such persons will be given to those who doubt, at the agency

195 Florida
J. A. BENNET

179 j22 xp

Kerosene Stoves for Warming

Non-Explosive.

Will heat a room 15 feet square with Thermometer at zero.

It is the cheapest and cleanest heater one can use. Call and see them.

195 Florida
J. A. BENNET

180 j22 xp

Vaseline Boot and Shoe Paste

Will preserve the leather and render boots and shoes entirely waterproof. Can polish over it with ordinary blacking. Price $5% per box.

Agency

J A BENNET
195 Florida

137 j18 x.

Dr. Scott's Electric Girdle.

("The germ of all life is electricity.")

It is affirmed by professional men that there is hardly a disease which Electricity and Magnetism will not benefit or cure, and all medical men daily practice the same. Ask your own Physician!

Dr. W. A. Hammond,
Of New York

Late Surgeon-General of the U. S., an eminent authority, publishes almost miraculous cures made by him.

Dr. Scott's Electric Girdle.

This article is specially recommended in all cases of Debility, Nervous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney troubles, Malaria, impaired Circulation, and where there is a lack of vigor and failing health. Try it!

ALSO

A few of Dr. Scott's celebrated

Electric Hair Brushes

ON HAND.

J. A. BENNET
195 Florida

181 j22 xp

ON 'CHANGE.

June 22nd, 1883

Patacon	25.00
Cedulas E	82¾
National Bank Shares	103½

There was a firmer feeling in Cedulas this morning, but there is much heaviness in the stock. Operations continue on a very large scale, and over 400,000 Series E were sold during official hours. The bulls made an effectual stand, and brokers opine that prices might be maintained, if the Bank limited the issue of the stock. The applications for Cedulas to the Board are large, in view of the gigantic business, which is doing in land, and as long as this strain continues, holders must be prepared to meet a very weak market. The stock has fallen so much already that holders of Series A are talking of selling out to purchase Series E; they get a smaller interest, but they have a chance of amortizing at par.

Over 80,000 Series E changed hands for cash; the market opened at 82⅜ and closed at 82⅝, 160,000 were sold for the end of the month at the same rates. Operations for the end of next month ruled very brisk and over 200,000 were sold; prices opened at 82¾ and rose to 82⅞, but finally closed at the opening rate. The market this morning resisted the fall; several outsiders are buying. Nothing was done in Series A; the rate is quoted firm at 100½-⅝.

The share market ruled both firm and excessively dull; nobody wants to sell, and there are not many buyers. Fifty shares changed hands for cash at 103½, and 580 were sold for the end of the month at the same rate. Operations for the end of next month embraced 300 shares sold "disponible" at 104½. Operations during official hours only amounted to 930 shares.

The money market presents two very different phases; discounts are difficult and none of the private banks will discount. Meantime money is freely offered in the market on stocks; $50,000 were lent this morning on National Bank Shares at 80 o/o, with an interest of 8 o/o. Other operations are reported at these rates.

The article on the Conversion in this morning's *Prensa* was much commented on. There is a valuable hint in our colleague to the effect that the National Government should place both National and Provincial Banks on an equal footing of, what is euphoniously termed 'voluntary conversion.'

The discussion in the Deputies about the bonds held by the National Bank continues; the opposition made to the bill is weak and the point will be carried by a large majority.

A telegram from Bahia announces that the steamer Orion, of the Lamport and Holt line, has entered that port in distress. The Orion is a new steamer, and this is her second trip to the Plate. The probabilities are that she suffered some damage in her machinery. The Congo is also detained in a Brazilian port, as one of the blades of her screw was broken; her passengers will be obliged to await the arrival of the Niger.

Governor Rocha held an interview yesterday with his Ministers to discuss the conversion of the note of the Provincial Bank.

The Committee of the Riachuelo Works have decided to indemnify Mr. E. Bunge for the removal of his barraca; the indemnity is reported to be $7,500. The decision of the Committee awaits the sanction of the Minister of the Interior.

The gross returns of the Andine Railway during 1882 amounted to $298,000; close on $100,000 more than in 1881.

The Parana arrived to-day in Montevideo with fifty passengers and over 1000 tons of cargo.

The sales at the ring during official hours were:—

Cedulas—
For cash E 82,600 at 82⅜-½
For June 30th E 160,000 at 82⅜-⅝-½
For July 31st E 205,000 at 82¾-⅞-¾
Sales, 447,500

National Bank Shares—
For cash 50 at 103½
For June 30th 580 at 103½
For July 31st 300 at 104½ disponible
Sales, 930

The sale of three shares National Lands was made by Mr. William White, broker today at $40,000 % per share, cash. The sale of 3 shares at $42,000 also cash, is reported.

A Joint-Stock pamphlet on the Gas question directed to the Municipality and signed by Messrs. Im Thurn, Pezzi, and Woodgate, was given round to-day. It enters into the Gas question in every detail, and we hold the little pamphlet over for study.

Great complaint is made about the charges and difficulties the Municipality puts in the way to making branch tram-lines into the Barracas. We understand that the Lord Mayor had established a fixed charge or 'Patente' of $10,000 %., but it appears that we were mistaken, as the barraqueros are asked to pave two squares which, of course, is a grievous impost. Even the charge of $10,000 % seems to us exorbitant, and we always opposed it in the Municipality, as these branch lines are great trade conveniences, and instead of being taxed or checked, should meet the warmest support from the Municipality.

The sale of 1,500 cows "al corte" at Junin, at $200 % is reported.

Mr. Carlos Solano Lopez, leaves to-morrow for Europe in the fine steamer Ville de Pará. She goes to Havre.

Mr Chas. W. White, who has arrived from London, represents the great London druggist firm of Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyreiax & Farries. Mr White will shortly leave for Rosario, and then goes to Brazil.

Bills were delivered to-day for a fair amount of exchange in sterling, drawn by the President of the Board of the Western Railway and taken by one of our private banks.

Small amounts of exchange were passed to-day at the following rates:—

On London 49 49⅛.
On Paris 5.15
On France 5.15½
On Antwerp 5.16
On Germany 4.17

Freights per steamer are reported very dull; there are very many steamers for the little produce offering.

Mr Nash took leave of his friends on 'Change: he left this afternoon for Rosario.

A leading French firm bought 15,000 arrobes of wool in deposit to-day at reserved rates. Another sale of 10,000 arrobes in deposit is reported. The stock of wool in the market is estimated at 350,000 arrobes.

Wool has been forwarded from the Once to a barraca in the South Plaza. There is little doing in the Plazas.

The Parana has made a very quick trip out; she left Havre on the 31st ult and arrived today in Montevideo; 22 days' voyage.

Maize and wheat men are again complaining of the want of waggons on the Western Railway. The Board should take into consideration the many vital interests that suffer by these disgraceful delays. Waggons are wanted all along the Lobos branch and up to Chivilcoy; in Marcos Paz for instance there are 3000 bags of cereals awaiting dispatch and not a single waggon has been sent to the station for four days. A "chacarero" this morning stated that he lost $7,000 % this week, because no waggons were forthcoming. People also complain that the waggons are not unloaded the day of their arrival; the deposits are empty and the waggons are full. It is to be hoped that Dr Jorge, the talented President of the Board, will take these complaints into consideration. On a former occasion he met the demand of the "chacareros," and all hope to see him do something to help the situation at present. "Acopiadores" during the two sunny days of the week forwarded cereals to the stations, and hence the discreditable snag-up.

The bad news from Bordeaux, announcing a fall of 10 centimes in sheepskins, has had an immediate effect on this market. Skins which were selling in the beginning of the week at 28 rls, only fetch 25 rls now.

Advices from Europe state that the stock of wool in Havre and Antwerp is considerably diminished. The *Economiste Francais* points to the very bad state of the wool trade all over the Continent, and it appears that the industry is passing through a momentary crisis. The *Jaccard* of Elbeuf, under date May 16th, states that the great excess of production has occasioned forced sales of woolen stuffs and many failures. So much wool has been imported into the North of France that combing wool is difficult to sell; the price is under that of the article in the producing markets here and in Australia. Lincoln wools show a fall of 8 per cent in the London public sales, owing to the great supply of this class of wool in Europe.

Wheat is falling in all the European markets; the price in Liverpool, according to telegrams received to-day is 8s 6d. per 100 lbs. 3000 bags of of wheat purchased from this market per Orenoque fetched only 21 fcs in Bordeaux, owing to the bad condition of the article. All shipments of wheat up to date have left losses, and there are many complaints owing to the condition in which the grain is shipped.

The "chacareros" of this Province have not yet begun sowing, owing to the very bad state of the weather.

Telegraphic advices from Europe give the following prices of maize:—

Liverpool, 5s 6d per 100 lb
Bordeaux, fs.15-15.50 per 100 kilos.
Antwerp, fs.15 do
Marseilles, fs.16 do

The market ruled dull during afterhours. A leading broker sold 100,000 Cedulas for the end of the month at 82⅝, and several smaller amounts were sold at the same rate. The market closed with sellers at the rate. In shares no business done; the market closed firm at 103½.

The sales at afterhours were:—

Cedulas—
For cash and end of month 82⅝, seller at 82⅝
For July 31st buyer at 82⅞
National Bank Shares—
For June 30th buyer at 103½

Sheepfarmers state that this is the most rainy season they remember. The wet weather of the last two months may entail the flooding of many camps and immediate losses, but the results will be a splendid season to all. The average rainfall of the R. Plate per annum we may calculate at 60 inches, but it will be double that figure this year. It has not only rained very heavily in this Province, but also in the Banda Oriental and Entre Rios. The camps will be in splendid condition, and we may look forward to a very large increase in cattle and sheep. The great drawback of this wet weather is the muddy state of the camp roads; the mud is so deep and the dangers so many on the roads outside that cartage is out of the question in very many districts.

Maize and wheat, and produce in general, arrive in very small quantities at the railway stations, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads. These small arrivals from the camp districts have given rise to a firm market in many articles, especially maize. The grain is in demand for consumption, and prices are high; the wet weather has had a very damp effect on the grain, and the "chacareros" are sighing for frosty weather to dry same. The damp condition of the grain and high prices prevent exporters from entering the market at present; the export this year will begin much later than last year. This time last year nearly all our surplus stock had been shipped to Europe.

The transit trade with Bolivia is daily assuming larger proportions. The great volume of this trade goes through the port of Rosario, but of late goods are being shipped in the Boca for Rosario and Curumbá. Thus this trade is being carried on through the North of this Republic and through the Northern parts of Paraguay. Merchandise is often four and five months on the way to Bolivia, but in spite of this immense delay, it would appear that the transit through this Republic and Parana is cheaper than by the Pacific. The Southern parts of Bolivia now carry on all their trade through this country, and the troops of carts coming and going on the Northern Argentine frontier point to the development of a trade which would be most important if cheaper and more rapid means of communication could be secured. The transit trade of last year trebled, when compared with that of 1881, and the figures this year promise to be very large also; last year's figures shewed $14,000,000; this year we may look forward to a trade treading closely on 20 millions of patacons. Thousands upon thousands of tons of Bolivian minerals are shipped in Rosario en route for Europe.

The Board of the Provincial Bank has authorized its President, Dr. F. Uriburu, to notify the National Government that the Bank will begin the conversion of its notes on the 1st prox., but it is stated that a lengthy document will accompany this communication, informing the National Government of the state of the Bank and of the market, of the prospects of the conversion and of the dangers and advantages of same. This document is looked forward to with much interest by the market. Any production from the pen of Mr. Uriburu will attract general attention, as the talented President of the Bank enjoys high favour in the market, and his opinions carry much weight. Any reference, however, to the dangers of conversion will throw a wet blanket on the proposed measure and will very naturally engender distrust in the market and it is highly improbable that any reference will be made to such a very delicate subject. Merchants hope that the proposed conversion will not interfere with the discounts of the Bank, as the market already shows symptoms of tightness, and any restriction enforced by the Bank will occasion a squeeze in the money market, unless the National Bank comes to the rescue.

Advices from Las Flores state that all the low camps of the partido are under water, and sheep are dying fast.

Telegrams from London give the following quotations of Argentine stocks:—

Argentine, 1868 6 o/o	101 -102
Do '71, do	98 - 99
Do 1881, do	95 - 96
Do '72, do Hard Dol.	87½- 88
B. Aires, 1870 6 o/o	97½-97¾
Treasury Bills 9 o/o	105 -107

The National Credit Office will pay next month the interest and amortization on the following loans:—

Hard Dollars
Roads and Bridges
Treasury Bills
Deuda Extrangera.

Telegrams from Liverpool quote maize at 5s 6d per 100 lb, and wheat at 8s 6d ditto.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro quote exchange on London at 21½d.

Advices from Ajo and Tuyu state that it has rained heavily there, but there are no floods.

Twelve vessels entered the Riachuelo yesterday. The Rio Gualeguay will leave the Boca to-morrow for Curumba, in the Province of Matto Grosso.

Neighbors of Barracas and the Boca complain greatly of the bad condition of the roads. There is a stop to all traffic, and many streets are in such an awful state as to impede passage of man and animals. The Municipality should direct its attention to the locality.

The Africa arrived yesterday in Rosario.

The splendid steamer Havre, of the Compagnie Commerciale de Transports, arrived yesterday in port; she can carry 5,000 bales of wool, and is consigned to Messrs. Lasalle of this city.

Messrs. J. L. Somoza have effected the following sales:—

524 capones in Rauch at $51 %
280 do at $40 %
350 at $45 % each.

Telegrams from New York announce a weak petroleum market at 10 to 11 cents per gallon; advices from Rio state that there is a firmer feeling in coffee.

At the Plaza Once de Setiembre the following business done:—

100 waggons with produce arrived.
The sales were:—
Wool—
600 @ good wool, 73
300 @ inferior borrega, 51
Sheepskins—Per doz. at 23, 24 rls.
Corderitos, per doz. at 24 rls.
Hay—In bales, good, at 580 per ton.
Do, in bales, mixed, 400 do

At the South Market the following business done:—

Wool—
No sales.
Sheepskins—700 doz. at 24, 25 rls.
Desechos, 18 rls.
Corderos, 700 doz. at 25 rls.
Horse Hides—20 at 45
Nutria—90 lb at 8
Wheat—Bread at 96

The following sales of real estate were registered yesterday:—

Corrientes No. 1,021, 10x21 mts., $1,409 m/n
Mejico, between Alberti and Saavedra, 8x24 mts., $516 m/n.
Rioja, corner Colonia, $454 m/n.
Saavedra no No., 8x37 mts., $1,240 m/n.
Do do, 8x40 mts., $1,240 m/n.
Gowland and Lacroze, 8x64 mts., $1,116 m/n
Victoria No. 1,515, 35x108 mts., $3,033 m/n
Temple No. 1,041, 8x17 mts., $1,674 m/n.
Chile No. 123, 14x30 mts., $6,324 m/n.
Four square leagues of land, 2nd Section, ceded to the Nation, $440,000 %.
In the same Section, 7 kilometric leagues, $1,029,660 %.
In Barracas al Sud, 69x359 mts., $37,000 %
In Tres Arroyos, 20,863,918 sq. mts., for $202,933 m/c.

Messrs. Bunge & Co. in their important produce circular, give the following under date Antwerp, May 24th, 1883:—

Wool—

Since the close of the public sales only a very moderate amount of business has been transacted.

As usual various lots from the sales have fetched better prices than those at which they were withdrawn, but this by no means implies an improvement of the market, which remains dull.

Our statistical position is as follows:—

		Bales.
Stock on 2nd May		27,940
	Bales.	
Arrivals from Buenos Aires	8,350	
Do Montevideo..	3,393	
Do Rivers	—	11,743
Sales by private contract	2,084 bls.	39,683
Public sales	—	
Transit	3,147 bls.	5,231
Stock to-day		34,452

London sales opened on 16th instant with prices showing no change on the preceding series as far as good wools are concerned, whilst for medium and lower grades values are in buyers favor which is especially the case with Capes and Natals.

Sheepskins—

Remain without movement of consequence, and prices are unchanged.

Sales, 99 bales.
Stock, 76 bales.

Hides—

We are now receiving very fair supplies by steamer, and particulars of cargoes afloat are becoming more generally known.

Thus far, however, the receipts have scarcely proved in excess of demand, which continues very fair and apparently sufficient to keep our stock within reasonable limits.

By this means prices have also been maintained, and for some qualities are a trifle higher than at the date of our last issue.

There were sold to arrive:—

607 B. Aires mat. cows, 49.89 lb, per Pleiades at fs.76.

8,178 Uruguay saladero Liebig cows, 48.32 lb, per Castello Ciro at fs.75.

All the hides of 25-40 kos. out of 11,000 Uruguay saladero Liebig ox, 62.72 lb, per Gogla at fs.81.

3,000 Uruguay ox of 25-32 kos. and all the hides of 32-40 kos. out of 14,500 Uruguay saladero Liebig ox, 64 lb, per Strabo at fs.81.

Killings in South America on 15th instant amounted to 1,051,000 against 1,251,000 head at the same time last year, which shows the deficit as having again slightly increased.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

June 21.

Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capatazes	Procedencia	Animales.
L y Moore,	Pila	60
S A Gomez,	Cañuelas	40
A Ceballos,	Pergamino	147
Duggan hnos,	Salladillo	24
J. Davidson,	Rojas	159
S y Mandia,	9 de Julio	107
Id	Lincoln	158
		686

PRECIOS.

Bueyes 750
Sinuelos 700
1º aparte carne y sebo 320 450
Id 2º id 260 280
Flaco chancheria 180 200
Cueros de novillo 140 170
Id de vaca 90 110
Id de buey, 160 200
Terneros año arriba 180
Id mamones 120
Novillos de saladero 215
Novillos de invernada 210
Vacas id 180 250
Capones y ovejas 33 46
Yeguas 110 120
Se carnearon para el abasto 532 animales.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, June 22nd

Parana arrived from Havre with 50 passengers and 1,500 tons of cargo. Goes up to-morrow.

Angelina Rochacle from New York
Havre, Pensacola
Minho, Southampton
Deuda Amortizable, 19¼
Do at afterhours, 19⅛
Treasury Bills at 54½ for end of month.
No steamer.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

June 22nd

Jupiter from Uruguay
Diana, Rosario
Nevera, Montevideo

DEPARTURES.

June 23rd

Proveedor, Rosario
Tridente, Rosario
Pingo, Sta. Fe

June 24th

Silex, Uruguay

Steamers expected in June—
23rd Tamar from Southampton
24th Minho from Southampton
26th Poitou from Genoa
28th Conde D'Eu from Havre
Letimbro, Genoa
30th Orenoque from Bordeaux
Expected in Montevideo—
26th Patagonia from Pacific
Steamers to sail in June—
24th Niger for Bordeaux
25th Hogarth for Antwerp
27th Ville de Montevideo for Havre
29th Minho for Southampton
To sail from Montevideo—
27th Patagonia for Liverpool

DEATH.

On June 16th, at Chivilcoy, Mrs Bridget Meaney, widow, of paralysis, at the age of 49, deservedly regretted by all who knew her. R. I. P.

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky

NICOTINA

For curing Scab in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold water.

One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

Aug. C. Linck & Co.

104 San Martin—104

Tietjen & Co., Rosario

Hotel Provence

29—Cangallo—29

Fine suits of Rooms or Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort. Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics

Charges moderate

Hotel de Provence

JOSEPH PERES & Co.

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the Hotel has been completely restorated, and now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix

Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in his city.

Hydraulic Lift
Reading-room
Public Baths
Charges are most moderate
Wines superb
Table d'Hote in European style, with room lights and attendance.

Hotel de la Paix

Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

GEORGE'S RESTAURANT

136---Piedad---136

A few doors from San Martin

Do you Want a good and tender Steak?

Go to George and get it.

Do you like a Chop from the grill and a good Potatoe?

GO TO GEORGE

Who supplies them.

Do you fancy a Welsh Rabbit for lunch washed down with a glass of sparkling English or German Beer?

TRY GEORGE

Do you get Civility at your usual house of call?

Call on George

WHO WILL SEE THAT YOU DO.

George guarantees that all eatables and drinkables sold in his establishment are of the best quality obtainable in the foreign and home markets.

CALL ON GEORGE

AT HIS

RESTAURANT

136—Piedad—136

Opposite the Bazar Colon

152 j19 28

COLEGIO NEGROTTO

530--Cangallo--530

Director

ADOLFO L. NEGROTTO.

Este Establecimiento, es el que se preparan hoy 60 (sesenta) alumnes, para el Colegio Nacional, merced al credito, que le grangearon los resultados de años anteriores, tiene clases abiertas en que se esplican los programas para el examen de ingreso en las escuelas naval y militar. Se da preferente atencion a los idiomas Ingles y Frances en las clases comerciales.

Referencias:

Sr. Dr. D. Eduardo Wilde
" Rafael Ruiz de los Llanos
" Adolfo E Davila
" Francisco J Ortiz
" Juan J Montes de Oca
" Angel Casares
" Salustiano J Zavalia
" Federico Ibarguren.
Sr. Don Francisco Uriburu
" Enrique Sumblad
" Estevan Villanueva
" Juan L Somoza
" Nicanor Abelleyra
" Felix Pico (padre)

223 m23 31

COLEGIO NEGROTO

378—ESMERALDA—378

DIRIGIDO POR

Salvador Negrotto

Hay carruages para conducir a los que viven lejos.

268 m30 xp

Holy Cross College

595—Corrientes—595

JAMES M. GRACE,

PRESIDENT.

JAMES P. KELLEY—Director.

AL BUEN JARDINERO

19—FLORIDA—19

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS

Fresh and the latest Crops in Europa

FRUIT TREES

Plants and Flowers

TREES

FOR

Mounts and Streets

Grand collection of 500 varieties of

ROSE PLANTS

FLOWER BULBS

Garden Implements, Rustic Tables, ttees Flower Pots, etc.

Bruyere Earth

BOUQUETS MADE

Permanent Show of Select Plants

GUSTAVO HAMONET

19—Calle Florida—19

Buenos Aires

87 jl 10 xp

Albert Gebbie

Begs to advise his Customers, that he has now a large, and well selected stock of Goods on hand, both in the

DRAPERY

And also in the

Grocery Department.

In the latter we would draw the attention of the Public, to our

New Season's Tea,

A Superior Tea

(At $18 per lb., per 15 lb. box)

And also a selection of Crockery, suitable for general use.

47, 49 & 53

DEFENSA

Carters, Flower AND Vegetable Seeds.

A small lot of these fresh Seeds now on Sale at

La Libreria Inglesa y Fabrica de Libros en Blanco

7—SAN MARTIN—7.

151 j19 22

Dr. Covernton

ESPECIALISTA

En las Enfermedades de Señoras, Niñas y Obstetricia.

Horas de Consulta de 1 a 3.

Calle Artes 480.

98 m14 a14

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO

Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund............ 185,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—

CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private ndividuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, ror fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam — Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg — Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Reuen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France — Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland — Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Teneriffe — Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia — Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Santos

Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns in Italy — Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Corcubion, Ferrol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain — Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia — Rosario, Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD

(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

MONEDA CORRIENTE

Account current............ 3 o/o.
30 days notice............ 3½ o/o.
90 days fixed............ 4 o/o.

GOLD

Account current............ 1 o/o.
30 days notice............ 2 o/o.
90 days fixed............ 3 o/o.

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c........ } 9 p. cent

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1882.

JOHN TODD
Manager

The English Bank of the River Plate.

LIMTD.

BUENOS AIRES

Temporary Premises

94—CANGALLO—94

ROSARIO

Corner of Calles

FUERTO AND CORDOBA

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed do 1,000,000

DIRECTORS

H. Brockett Esq., Chairman of the Central Arg. Railway.
C. A. Cater Esq.
Hon. S. C. Glyn, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
M. H. Moses, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq. Junior, Sres Juan Best y Hnos.
Arthur E. Smithers, Esq. Managing Director.

BANKERS IN LONDON

Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Paris
Bordeaux
Marseilles
Antwerp
Genoa, and other places in Italy
Spain
Switzerland
The United States
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at,

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

ALLOWED MONEDA CORRIENTE

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 4 do
Do for 60 days fixed........ } 5½ do
Do for 90 days fixed........ }

ALLOWED GOLD

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 2 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 3 do
Do for 60 days fixed........ } 4½ do
Do for 90 days fixed........ }

CHARGED

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper............ 9 o/o p. ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD.
Manager.

B. Aires, 1st February, 1882

Al Comercio

La Camara de Comercio invita a los Señores comerciantes del mercado a remitir a la Secretaria, (Salon alto de la Bolsa) las observaciones que crean conveniente hacer a la Tarifa de Avaluos Aduaneros que rige en este año. Siendo urgente elevan esas observaciones al Exmo. Gobierno de la Nacion para que la Direccion de Rentas las tenga a la vista, al confeccionar la Tarifa para el año entrante, la Camara espera que el comercio se servira enviorselas antes del 15 de Julio entrante.

B. Aires, Junio 21 de 1882.

OSWALDO ROCHA
A. LANUSSE
Secretario

174 j21 jy 15

J. M. Espeche, M.D.

Speciality in the diseases of Children.

249—CORRIENTES—249.

From 12 to 2.

253 a21 xp

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata

98—CALLE de la PIEDAD—98

Capital en oro efectivo....... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva y prevision al 30 de Junio de 1881........ $f. 207,409.41

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—

ABONA EN MONEDA CORRIENTE

En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias.......... 4 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias...... 5 " "

ABONA EN ORO

En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 2 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias.......... 3 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias...... 4 " "

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal...... 10 o/o anual
Por adelantos en cuenta corrente de oro sellado............... 10 " "

Descuento de Pagarés y letras será Convencional

Se dan Giros y Cartas de Credito sobre—

LONDRES
PARIS
BURDEOS
AMBERES

y todos los principales ciudades de ITALIA como asi sobre

PARANA
CORDOBA
SAN JUAN
TUCUMAN
VALPARAISO
MONTEVIDEO y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho:

Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde, y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, Abril 1 de 1882.

S. Pollinini,

Banco Carabassa & Cia.

CALLE PIEDAD

Esquina Reconquista.

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—

Se paga

	anual
Por depositos en cuenta corriente ó a la vista en moneda de curso legal......	3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal..........	4 "
A plazo fijo de 60 y 90 en moneda de curso legal..........	5 "
Id en cuenta corriente ó a la vista oro sellado..........	2 "
Id en cuenta corriente de 30 dias id.	3 "
Id id id 60 á 90 dias id.	4 "
Id a otros plazos..........	Convencional

Se cobra

Por adelanto en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..........	10 o/o
Id Id en oro sellado..........	10 "

Descuento de pagarés y letras será Convencional

Letras de Cambio

Se dan sobre:—

ESPAÑA 680 pueblos; FRANCIA 40 pueblos; Londres, Jersey, Liverpool, Holanda, Belgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; ITALIA, pagadero en 90 pueblos; y SUIZA, pagadero en 35 pueblos.

Cartas de Credito

Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

Horas de despacho

10 a.m. á 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Abril 1, 1882.

Banco de la Provincia

Recibe depositos voluntaries que no bajen de $400m/c. y $16 fts. de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos de moneda corriente y moneda legal ganarán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes ó en el momento de retirar los depositos, y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito á premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante, en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos á la vista sin interes y á plazo de 60 y 90 dias, ó mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces á la semana letras con firmas abonadas á plazos de 90 dias, y tambien pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros á su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta cuatro meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy, Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Baradero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados.

El Banco abona comision á los corredores en la primera introducion de las letras y pagarés a descuento.

Desde el veinte del corriente, y hasta nuevo aviso, regirá la siguiente tasa de interes y descuento para los operaciones á moneda corriente de curso legal y oro efectivo:

SE ABONA

Depositos comerciales m/c. y curso legal 3 o/o
Id particulares a premio.......... 5 "
Id a oro á la vista, (sin interes)
Id id 60 á 90 dias ó mas.......... 2 "

SE COBRA

En el descuento general de letras y pagarés, comercial y no-comercial, en moneda corriente y curso legal y oro efectivo.......... 7 "

Buenos Aires, Agosto 8 de 1881.

B. GAYAN, Secretario.

Bank of Ireland

DUBLIN

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY

80—Reconquista—80

B. Bertie-Marriott

Sachwalter.

Geschæftslocal im Studium des Rechtsconsulenten Dr. Nolasco

33—San Martin—33

(ALTOS)

Uebernimmt Vollmachten für legale Justizsachen. Jede ihm anvertraute Angelegenheit wird streng, redlich und pünktlich ausgeführt. Liberalste Bedingungen und Vergleiche

A)—Vorschuss wird nicht gefordert; etwaige Honorare werden nach Beendigung des Auftrages regulirt.

B)—Bei gerichtlicher Eincassirung von Geldern oder in Erbschafts-Angelegenheiten wird (auf Verlangen des Clienten und nach Uebereinkunft) gegen eine vorherbestimmte Summe, das Risico für die Unkosten übernommen.

C)—Fällt das Resultat nicht günstig für den Clienten aus, so wird er nicht mit Honoraren belastet. (Falsche Angaben ausgeschlossen.)

D)—Jeder Client empfängt rechtzeitig schriftliche Berichte über den Stand seiner Sache die stets beschleunigt wird.

E)—Clienten können zu jeder Zeit Geld zu einem annehmbaren Vorschusszinse haben, wenn die anvertraute Angelegenheit die Erhebung des Betrages garantirt.

F.)—Aufträge für u. nach den Provinzen und dem Auslande werden prompt effectuirt sowie Berathungen, Consultationen per Correspondenz pünktlich beantwortet.

G)—In diesem Special-Bureau werden nur streng rechtliche Sachen angenommen unter Zusicherung einer sorgfältigen, geschickten und schleunigen Ausführung; wofür uns tüchtige und rechtschaffene Advocaten zur Seite stehen.

H.)—Clienten, die ihre Contracte, Urkunden und Besitztitel gegen Prozesskosten und Ungiltigkeit schützen wollen, können dieselben durch Uns, (nach speziellen Bedürfnissen, allen gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Vorschriften und betreffenden Rechtsfragen), abfassen und untersuchen lassen: auch genauen Bescheid über deren Mangelhaftigkeit und unsicheren Rechtsboden erhalten.

I.)—Keine Forderung wegen Consultationen. Die Landessprache, Deutsch, und Englisch werden gesprochen.

Geschaeftsstunde von 12 bis 4.

116 j15 xp

Duchenois & Warner

AGRIMENSORES

Oficina Especial de Propiedades

38--CORDOBA--38

ROSARIO

Land surveying in all its branches either in Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, or Cordoba.

A complete register of all lands in the Province of Santa Fe kept for the convenience of customers.

We undertake all 'tramitaciones' in connection with purchase on sale of landed properties, alambrados etc

371 o28 jn28

For Sale.

Pure Bred Angora Goat Rams one year old Apply to Mayordomo, Las Peñas, Estacion General Cahrera.

167 j21 30

Just Received.

From PARIS, a few Single and Double Broughams, to be sold cheap at Wall's Carriage Factory, Buen Orden 331, corner of Mejico.

174 j21 28

B. & Q.

REMATE

POR

Baltar & Quesada

2 Notabilisimos TOROS

PURA SANGRE

BOOTH WARLLABY

ANIMALES

De Estraordinario Merito

JOVENES Y HERMOSOS

GOLDER—Hermosisimo animal colorado y blanco, 2 años de edad.

CHANDOR—Prototipo de belleza nacido en 24 de Junio de 1881.

En exposicion en nuestra casa Calle San Martin 51.

Invitamos a los Srs. criadores a visitar los dos notables animales a que nos referimos:—cuya tipica belleza y noble sangre hacen de esos dos ejemplares el mejor elogio.

Los dos notables toros estan para—

VENTA PARTICULAR

Y los recomendamos muy especialmente a los SEÑORES CABAÑEROS.

30 j6 26

POR LOS MISMOS DE

Un Buen Campo

En el Partido de

LAS FLORES

A 12 leguas del pueblo

"EL MONTE"

Pastos tiernos y abundantes, buenas poblaciones, jagueles, etc.

780

Cuadras cuadradas

Produce buen arrendamiento

46,000 m|c anuales con contrato de 6 anos que vence el 15 de Julio de 1888 y que corre agregado a los titulos que existen en la Secretaria del Banco Hipotecario

Puede comprarse sin hacer desembolso alguno

BASE PARA LA VENTA

$250,000 m|c.

Pagaderos en 23 anos

en nuestra casa

51—SAN MARTIN—51

El Martes 26 de Junio 1883

A las 2 en punto de la tarde

Venderemos por orden terminante de su dueño y con la base fijada el buen campo que arriba mencionamos, compuesto de 780 cuadras cuadradas, forma bastante regular, de pastos tiernos y abundantes, con 4 puestos, y la poblacion principal tiene 3 piezas.

Reconoce una hipoteca por valor de 250,000 m|c al Banco Hipotecario en Cedulas de la Serie E, con la cual podra seguir el comprador teniendo para pagarla el termino de 23 años al interes del 6 o/o al año y 2 o/o de amortizacion. La amortizacion e intereses que hay que pagar anualmente al Banco asciende a la suma de 22,500 m|c.

Siendo la base para la venta el importe de la Hipoteca se pagara al contado lo que esce da de la base.

Las buenas condiciones para el pago, la calidad de sus pastos y la base sumamente baja hace que llamemos la atencion de los especuladores en tierras, pues se ofrece la oportunidad de un magnifico negocio.

NOTA—El campo es conocido por el de Gomez, los linderos son Eusebio Peralta, Arriaza, Cuslly, Pedro N. Rojas.

Para verlo se va por la galera que sale todos los dias de Lobos para el Monte.

111 j15 26

REMATES

POR

ADOLFO

BULLRICH & CIA.

DE

44 leguas cuadradas

Tierras Nacionales

Zona Oeste entre el Fuerte Argentino y Puan

SECCION IV

Letra A—Lotes Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 y 25.
Letra B—Lotes Nos. 11, 20 y 21.
Letra C—Lote No. 1.
Letra D—Lote No. 5,

Reputados los mejores campos por los informes del Departamento de Ingenieros

Cruzado por el F. C. proyectado

Entre Bahia Blanca y Villa Mercedes

Y a comoda distancia de una de las Estaciones del Ferro Carril Sud

En los Afamados Campos DE

CURU-MALAN

Que en este año llega a Bahia Blanca

Venta liberal en lotes de 2 leguas

Con Opcion a 4 Leguas

Sin Limite ni Base

Pagaderos una tercera parte al contado y el resto a 1, 2 y 3 anos de plazo con el 7 0/0 de interes anual

En nuestra casa

78—ALSINA—78

El Jueves 28 de Junio 1883

A las 2 p.m.

Estos campos estan situados en la IV Seccion de tierras Nacionales—zona que corriendo hacia el Oeste entre los fuertes Argentino y Puan, y a poco mas de 20 leaguas de Bahia Blanca, es reputada como de los mejores campos del Sud.

Los campos son de pastos abundantes, mezclados y tiernos, y el agua se encuentra con facilidad en todas partes, muchos de los lotes teniendo aguadas permanentes de riquisima agua.

Los informes sobre la calidad de este magnifico campo se encuentran en el Departamento de Ingenieros Nacionales y copias de ellas estan a la disposicion de los interesados en nuestra casa.

La situacion de estos campos no puede ser mejor; es una seccion que va a ser cruzada por varias lineas de ferro carriles cuyas concesiones deben ser despachadas por el Congreso en este año y sus arranques son el gran puerto de Bahia Blanca, llavo principal de la inmensa campaña Sud, destinado a ser la California de la America del Sud.

El gran Ferro Carril del Sud, cuyos terraplenes llegan ya a Bahia Blanca que quedara abierta al trafico dentro de 4 a 5 meses, pasando a pocas leguas de Puan dejara los campos que ofrecemos en venta a un dia de distancia y puede facilmente preverse el impulso que dara a ellos asegurandoles un brillante e inmediato porvenir.

Tiene por linderos capitalistas los Srs. Cambaceres, Drysdale, Tornquist, Jaime Cibils y Buxareo, Pedro Saubidet, Saturnino Unzue y otros que a no dudarlo van a formar grandes establecimientos de campo, que forzosamente aumentaran el valor de los campos linderos.

La venta sera liberal, sin base de ningun genero y condiciones ventajosas para el pago. Una tercera parte al contado y el resto a uno, dos, y tres años de plazo con interes del 7 o/o anual y pagares hipotecarios.

Por planos, y permenores ocurran a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

95 jne 28

EN SEGUIDA

En la VII Seccion

Num. 7, 8 y 13, letra C.

12

leguas cuadradas

En lotes de

4 LEGUAS

ESPLENDIDOS CAMPOS

Sin Base.

Terminada la venta de las 44 leguas de la IV Seccion, procederemos al remate de 12 leguas kilometricas situadas en la VII Seccion fraccion C. num. 7, 8 y 13, lindando por el Sud con el lote num. 18, propiedad del General D Nicolas Levalle, al Este una gran area de cien leguas del Sr D. E. Casey.

El campo que ofrecemos en venta es de superior calidad, por toda recomendacion solo diremas, sino que aqui tuvieron sus tolderias las tribus de Pincen, pues es sabido que los indios no se establecen sino en los campos superiores.

Hay en estos terrenos buenos Montes de maderas duras, que es una gran ventaja para la formacion de poblaciones, corrales etc. y estan cruzados por dos caminos.

El ferro carril proyectado de Bahia Blanca a Mercedes cruzara estos campos por un costado. La venta se hara sin base.

Dinero de contado.

121 j15 28

REMATE

POR

Guillermo Gowland y Co

En San Antonio de Areco

De 310 cuadras de CAMAPO FLOR

DE

150x150 varas

Aparente para Agricultura

En lotes de 25 cuadras cuadrad

Dista solo 5 o 6 cuadras de la Estacion San Antonio

El Domingo 24 de Junio 1883

A la 1 en punto

Procederemos a la venta por orden de su dueño en lotes de 25 cuadras, al mejor precio y por lo que den.

El campo es de clase superior, todo ee alto, tiene una poblacion y un monte. Recomendamos este lindo lote de campo para aquellos que se dedican a la agribultura por la proximidad a la Estacion San Antonio del Ferro Carril del Oeste, y ser su tierra de las mas fertiles.

El remate tendra lugar en el Hotel y Cafe de la Estacion San Antonio.

Los planos se repartiran oportunamente. Los compradores abonaran el 5 o/o al firmar los boletos de compra-venta, titulos de primer orden.

Por mas iuformes, Boliuar 7.

79 j9 24

Senillosa Hns. y Romero

HAVE REMOVED

TO

156---Piedad---156

Splendid Stock of Havannah Cigars, Havannah Tobacco for Cigarettes, Paper and all other articles of this kind.

255 m28 j29

ARENA ORIENTAL

Para Construcciones y para Jardines

Gran Deposito frente a la Estacion del Retiro.

VENTURY & CIA.

Office, Cuyo 31

75 j8 25

Buque en venta.

Se vende la Barca Alemana "ESTHER Y SOPHIE" de forte de 288 toneladas, anclada en la Boca del Riachuelo. Mas detalles en la casa de Lüders y Cia, Calle Rivadavia 259.

161 j20 29

Campo Flor

Con Aguada Permanente

For sale 400 squares of first-class Camp about 20 leagues from town, on the Western Railway, between stations Ascuenaga y Carlos Keen, fifteen squares distant from the latter. For particulars apply Calle Reconquista 228.

129 j16 23

A VICTORIA, almost new, with corresponding harness for one horse, to be sold cheap. Apply to Mr Seedorff, 84 Reconquista. Suitable for a broker.

150 j19 26

Fenced-in Camp

To let, two Leagues of excellent wired-in Camp plentiful pasturage, fine lagunas and good buildings, in the partido of Bragado, 8 leagues from the town. For further particulars apply to L. B. Trant, 18 Calle San Martin or at the estancia San Emilio, Bragado.

104 a7 xp

Camp in Pergamino

To be let, Two Leagues of excellent fenced in Camps, suitable for cattle or sheep, with substantial poblaciones, jagüeles, etc.; four leagues from the town. Apply to A. A. Bell, Estancia San Antonio, Pergamino, or to L B Trant, San Martin 18.

248 a21 xp

Fenced Camp.

To let in Salinas Grandes with long contracts. S. K. Jordan, Cangallo 55.

235 m26 j26

SE ALQUILAN

Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

Camp to Let

On the Arroyo Pescado, with permanent water and abundant pasturage. Distance 6 leagues from Guamini and close to the Southern Railway Extension.

Apply 31 Piedras.

1 jl xp

ROOMS BE LET.—In a central house, 87 yards deep, with garden in Calle Temple 635, very richly furnised. Board if required.

138 j18 jl1

Casa-Quinta

To be let in the most picturesque position at the Barranca of Calle Artes, 2 apartments with fire-places, bath-rooms, kitchen, algibe, gas etc. etc etc, tramways in all directions. Apply at Calle Artes 922.

166 j20 23

776 SANTA— Fe. Esta casa se alquila con 5 piezas, cocina y oficino necesario, y con un fondo de 70 varas. De 7 a 11 a.m. y de 4 p.m. de la tarde.

160 j20 23

TO LET a large Room facing the street, with balconies, (altos) at 114 Calle Larga de Recoleta.

145 j19 27

HOUSE TO LET, 395 Calle Santa Fe, altos, nine rooms, marble staircase, fashionable house and locality. Apply 624 Suipacha.

162 j20 23

SE ALQUILAN dos piezas ricamente amuebladas con ventanas a la Calle, para hombre solo, en la Calle Cochabamba 407.

172 j21 24

HOUSEMAID wanted for a small family Apply Parana 112.

176 j21 24

WANTED a Nurse. Apply at Calle Santa Fe 136.

173 j21 24

A Thoroughly Experienced Nurse offers her services with the very best references. Apply English Dressmaker, 260 Calle Cangallo.

168 j21 24

HOUSEMAID or General Servant. Anyone who wishes a Servant as above will apply to this office M. L.

171 j21 24

SE OFRECE una joven que habla Ingles, Aleman y Español para el servicio de Mucama. Para tratar en la Calle San Martin No. 596.

158 j20 23

A GERMAN, 35 years of age, who speaks fluently and writes the English, French, Spanish and Italian languages, wants a situation in a Mercantile House, or is disposed to give some lessons in the foresaid idioms. Please direct letters, marked A.B.C. 35 to Mr Ernest Nolte's Library, Calle Cangallo No. 115.

157 j20 28

REQUIRED by an English Industrial Company, an English Joiner or practical Wheelwright, wages $45m/c per day, and constant employment to a sober man. Address first instance E. H. S. at this office.

131 j16 23

COOK. Wanted a Cook for Caballito, with recommendations from last place, must speak English. Apply at this office.

23 j4 xp

WANTED TWO BOYS, one for Tienda, another for Almacen, must thoroughly understand their business, speak Spanish and English correctly, and give good references. Apply Piedad 1373.

147 j10 jl 6

PACKET EDITION

PER

F. M. S. "NIGER"

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

A MAMMOTH SCHEME.

The tenor of the appended proposal of a French Joint-Stock Company revives recollections of the much-commented Rothschild proposal, presented some time ago. The original scheme was considered a delusive dream, but the country has advanced much in two years, and what appeared to all an impractibilty twelve months ago, now assumes feasible forms. It is the old project resuscitated with some slight changes. The Government, we understand, approves the scheme, and Congressmen will no doubt give their sanction to a proposal that appears to embody a dazzling future of prosperity and development to the Republic. It means twenty-five million patacons fresh capital; two new railways, a new line of steamers and a few hundred thousand emigrants. The proposal is gigantic and shews the greedy spirit of enterprise of French bankers and their great faith in this country. The influence of French capital is more important than all the claims that the French Government can make on the mouth of the Amazon. The proposal is as follows:—

Buenos Aires, June, 12th 1883.

To H.E. Don Bernardo de Irigoyen, Minister of the Interior.

M. le Ministre,

E. Demarchy, as representative and in the name of a Syndicate of Paris bankers, the formation of which will be communicated to Y.E., has the honour of submitting to your Government and Congress the following proposal, thoroughly convinced that it will meet with the favourable welcome that accompanies proposals embodying great public interests; its advantages are so palpable and permanent and promise to the nation such a brilliant and immediate future that it will no doubt call the attention of Y.E.

The progressive groove of the country, the prosperity and solid foundations of the present Government, and the great vitality of the Republic have occasioned the formation of a company to carry out the great works mentioned in the proposal—works that will develope the great wealth of the Republic.

Although the Government has under consideration several proposals for the construction of two railways, from Bahia Blanca to the Andes, and another to Villa Mercedes, the Government will remark that the accompanying proposal not only includes the construction of these lines, but also the formation of a line of steamers, the construction of a dock, wharf, &c., and the immediate colonization of the Southern and Western regions of the republic, territories to be turned to account without burdening the Public Treasury, producing an economical status of prosperity amongst the people through this great movement of capital and vital interests. Furthermore, at the end of thirty years, the nation will become the sole and exclusive proprietor of works, which in a body tend to compete successfully with the Panama Canal.

The aims and conditions of the great purpose in view are as follows:—

Art. 1.—Mr. E. Demarchy, or the Syndicate, is authorised to form a Joint-Stock Company under the name of "Compaña General de Ferro-Carriles y Navegacion del Sud Argentino," with residence in the Argentine Republic.

Art. 2.—The object of the Company is the construction of docks and wharves in Bahia Blanca, railways, and the establishment of a line of steamers; all these works, materials and all, will be handed over to the Government after thirty years working *free of all expense*, as well as the colonization of the lands along the railways.

Art. 3.—The capital of the Company to be in specie and land:—

On the part of the proposer ₣25,000,000.

On National Government ₣5,000,000 in lands for colonization purposes.

The lands shall be only handed over to the Company after the formation of the Managing Board.

The proposer shall receive for his initiative 10 per cent of the capital in shares of the Company.

Art. 4.—The National Government, in consideration of the great advantages offered in Art. 2., shall guarantee 6 per cent per annum interest in gold on the capital.

The liquidation of accounts per guarantees shall be effected annually as follows:—

In case the net returns of the years' working be under 6 per cent of the paid-up capital, the Government shall pay the difference in gold for the payment of the guarantee. In case the net profits exceed 6 per cent, the Government shall be reimbursed with the surplus for all disbursements made on account of the annual guarantee.

After reimbursement of credits payable on the guarantee, the Government shall participate in the profits on the shares of 6 per cent on the capital contributed in lands, but only after payment of the 6 per cent on the paid-up capital of the Company.

When the minimum of net returns amounts to 6 per cent on the paid up capital, the surplus will be distributed as dividend between the Company and the Government up to 15 per cent in a ratio relative to the amount of capital contributed by both.

Art. 5.—When the profits exceed 15 per cent., half of the surplus to be paid to the Government and the other half to the Company.

Art. 6.—The National Government to give the following concessions:—

I.—The working and construction of the two principal railroads from Bahia Blanca to the Andes and to the Northern Provinces, and of all their branches, the direction of which shall be fixed by the Government; the works to begin three months after approval of the plans by the Government. The gauge of the principal line to be wide, equal to that of the Western Railway. The surveys to be completed a year after formation of the Company.

The works to begin simultaneously on both lines at the rate of 150 kilometres minimum distance per annum; telegraph lines to be erected along the railways; these works to be concluded before five years.

With regard to the transfer of the two railways, they will be made later on when necessary. The construction and conditions of same shall be matters of special arrangements, outside the limits of the present contract, which only embodies the concession of same.

II.—The establishment and working of six large steamers of at least 3,000 tons, built on the latest improved system.

III.—Do do of large docks and wharves in Bahia Blanca.

IV.—The personnel of railways and telegraphs to be half Argentines half foreigners.

Officers and crew of steamers to be composed of 25 per cent Argentines.

These steamers shall sail under French colors as long as the French Government pays its bounty on French ships; later on they will sail under Argentine colors.

V.—The Argentine Government to dispose of 10 o/o of the tonnage, free of freight (300 tons maximum) for transport of merchandise from Europe; a 50 o/o reduction to be made in fares of passengers bearing official character.

In the steamers, and the ordinary trains on the railways, troops, armament and military equipments will be carried at half the ordinary fare. The tariffs for both railways and steamers will be jointly arranged by the company and the Government.

VI.—When commencing operations the Company will at once establish settlements at points along the lines, suitable for tillage, 20 to 30 kilometres apart, with not less than 250 in settlers each.

VII.—The Company can undertake banking operations and shall have the faculty of emitting National notes, convertible into gold at sight, to the amount of double its capital, for the exclusive monetary service of its colonies and railways, being bound to keep a coin Reserve equal at least to one third of its notes in circulation.

VIII.—Finally, the Company will undertake the construction of high-roads, connecting railways, the sinking of Artesian wells, the building of schools, churches, mills, distilleries, 'graserias,' brick-factories, saw-mills and all industrial establishments connected with Agriculture; also to introduce the agricultural steam machinery necessary to develop production.

Art. 7—The National Government, for the better realization of the provisions of Arts 3 and 6 will make free grant of the land required for the railways, stations, docks and wharves at Bahia Blanca. It will also sell to the Company—at a price to be agreed on, but which shall not exceed two National dollars per hectare, until the capital of 5,000,000 Nat. dollars stipulated in Art. 3 is formed—ten kilometers on each side of the line, or as much in other places near it, of all lands suitable for agriculture, as may be asked for, all raw products of or in the lands ceded to belong to the Company.

Furthermore, the Company shall have power, when its capital is all collected, to purchase from Government whatever lands it may choose, at the termini of the principal lines and branches, on the same terms, the superficies to be purchased not to exceed 1,500 leagues. All these lands shall be exclusively devoted to tillage and stock-breeding.

Art. 8.—The Company will bring into the country yearly from six to twelve thousand emigrants, receiving as compensation from Government ten dollars gold for each immigrant of from 12 to 40 years of age, and five dollars for those of from 6 to 12 years. To pay this, the Government will issue Foreign Bonds of 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization yearly, which the Company will take at par.

Art. 9—The Company shall enjoy Fiscal Privilege for its credits on immovable property, chattels, live stock, implements, crops, etc. belonging to the settlers, until the latter pay their debt to the Company in full.

Art. 10—The Oompany shall be exempt from all National and Provincial taxation whatever. Neither shall the dividends on its shares be liable to any taxation; nor its implements, machinery, or anything imported exclusively for the work of colonization, or the building or keeping in repair of its railways, steamers, and establishments of all kinds.

The steamers of the Company shall enjoy in perpetuity the right to free entry and exit from the port of Bahia Blanca and the other ports of the Republic, saving and excepting any private concessions that the Honourable Congress has granted or may in future grant.

Art. 11—The charter of the "South Argentine Railway and Steam Navigation Company" shall last for 30 years counted from the day of inauguration of the two projected lines, which must be completed within five years after the approbation of the plans, saving *forca majeure.*

Art. 12—After thirty years' work the Company will liquidate, the operation to be concluded in five years.

Art. 13—To carry out Art. 14, an Amortization Fund of 800,000 Nat. Dollars gold annually, with 6 per cent accumulative interest shall be created; the amount to be charged to the general cost of administration.

Art. 14—When the liquidation is completed in conformity with Art. 12, the railways, stations, rolling stock, dock and steamers shall become the property of the Nation, gratuitously, and without any indemnity whatever

Art. 15—The National Government shall have a right to be represented on the Board in proportion to its capital in land; and it can also name an Inspector General at a salary which the Company will pay.

Art. 16—Any questions that may be unprovided for in this proposal shall be afterwards arranged mutually.

Art. 17—When the contract is signed, in order to guarantee the faithful carrying out of his proposal, Mr Edward Demarchy, or the Syndicate, will deposit in the National Bank, to the order of the Government, 500,000 hard dollars in National Bonds, to be returned to the Company when it has on Argentine soil materials worth a million of national dollars.

The foregoing, Most Excellent Sir, are the principal bases of our project; and I am confident, I repeat, that, in consideration of the great benefits that must result for the country, you will give it your support and lay it before the President of the Republic and Congress, for its sanction, so that our idea may become a legal fact and the fertile field on which the Nation and its sons will reap the choicest fruits of labour and civilization be at once opened.

I am always at the orders of Y. E. and Congress to discuss any modifications of our project.

God guard Y.E.

THE COLORADO CAMPS.

The attention of the Minister of the Interior has been called to the extraordinary delays regarding the approval of the measurement of this section of National Lands, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Irigoyen will take some steps in the matter, either to order a new survey of the lands, or approve of that already made by the Government land surveyor, Sr Cascallares.

Three years have now elapsed since these lands were surveyed by the Nat. Government engineer, and it is certainly about time that the purchasers of lands in that Section should have their titles given to them, as in other sections still more remote.

It may not be generally known, yet it is a fact, that of all the National lands sold by virtue of the Rio Negro Loan Law, the lands of the Fifth Section are perhaps the most important, embracing, as theydo, the rich lands in the valleys of the Colorado and Rio Negro, as also the lands on the sea coast between these two rivers. The delays attending the survey and its approval have been occasioned by two causes. First, many of the lots numbered on the first plan drawn up have fallen in the sea, or for want of sufficient area have been eliminated in toto. Second, all the lands near the town of Patagones and on the banks of the Rio Negro are occupied by old settlers, who, although not purchasers by virtue of the loan law, have certain established rights which the National Government very properly, by decrees already published, have notified will be respected.

But although these matters of minor detail have to be consulted and dealt with, still sufficient time has now elapsed, and "bona fide" third parties very justly complain that they are prejudiced by the non-delivery of title deeds, which, were the lands in any other section, would have been long since made out.

Some of the richest lands in this province are on the banks of the Colorado, and many purchasers are but waiting to have the title deeds made out to stock same. Already Sr Luro, who holds 100 leagues on the Colorado from the Provincial Government, has begun to make 'poblaciones,' and is sending cattle and sheep on to the land, and we know of many others ready to follow his example, as soon as their papers are perfected. We trust, therefore, that Dr. Irigoyen will at once take steps to have the surveys approved, and the titles to the purchasers delivered.

Along the sea coast, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and along that river in the neighbourhood of Pringles, the estancieros and old settlers have presented their claims and maintain their right to purchase the lands they live on, in preference to third parties. The Government has recognized their rights, but now the difficulty occurs that these old settlers have not as yet purchased their 'boletos', and hence they are now compelled to enter the market and pay 40 to 50,000m/c for these very 'boletos' that were originally issued at 10,000m/c.

It is even possible that they will have to pay much higher prices for these 'boletos,' owing to their great scarcity in the market and the demand that exists for them by certain parties who know where good lands still are to be 'ubicared' or purchased, and which can be had by holding these 'boletos.' One party who has occupied and rented some land on the sea coast has petitioned for the purchase of his land, but finds that he must pay so much for the 'boletos' that he cannot afford to buy them—whilst the tenant has purchased the 'boletos,' and will, of course, remain with the land.

On the Rio Negro some of the old settlers are now buying these 'boletos' in order to secure their lands, as some Frenchmen have gone down there with cattle from Bahia Blanca to settle on these lands.

All these many difficulties would have been escaped had the survey of the lands been approved of two years ago, and every day's delay increases the difficulty. We trust, therefore, the Minister of the Interior will at once adopt measures to have the survey approved, and the titles delivered to the people who are entitled to them.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Yesterday pursuant to a notice a Special Meeting of the Subscribers and Trustees to the Hospital was held at the British Consulate. The following were present:—Capt. Pauli, H.M. Consul; Messrs. Neild, Rodger, Getting, Ham, Woodgate, Mulhall, Drysdale, Tucker, Cooper, Auchterlonie, Rev. J W. Fleming, Casey, Wanklyn, Dr. McKern, Krabbé, Runciman, Miles, Salisbury, Bankier, De Lisle and R. McKern, Carroll and others.

It was proposed by Mr. Neild, seconded by Mr. John Drysdale, that Capt. Pauli take the chair.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and asked Mr. Neild to read the report of the Special Committee.

Mr. Neild then read the report which is very lengthy, setting forth all the reasons for selling the present site and the necessity of purchasing a new one. It is unnecessary to go over the whole of this report, the following 'precis' of which, published in the Annual Report, will be sufficient to instruct our subscribers on the matter.

Building New Hospital. A Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Casey, Miles and Neild, to take into consideration and thoroughly study the subject. The Sub-Committee report was sent in on March 12th, 1883, and discussed at a Special Meeting of the Committee, and the conclusions arrived at were:—

1st—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the idea of building on the present site be abandoned.

2nd—That the sale of the present place and purchase of a site in a suitable locality and with easy communication, is the most desirable method of treating the question, but, failing that, and on the supposition that a properly guaranteed tenant can be found for the present place, then the rent paid by such tenant might be applied to the service of a loan from the Banco Hipotecario, the amount of which, added to the sum already available for building purposes, would buy the necessary site and build the new place.

3rd—That any idea of making good the communication with the Caballito land by means of a road, must be abandoned, as, after a visit of inspection on a fine day, the Sub-Committee are forced to the conclusion that this property cannot be made accessible, save at immense cost, and, therefore, the hope that it might serve as a site for the new Hospital cannot be entertained.

The reasons which have led the Committee to the first of these conclusions are manifold, and though not necessary that all should be set down here, it may be mentioned that all the other similar institutions are being or have been moved to the outskirts of the town. The British Hospital, which is 15 squares distant from the Plaza Victoria, is now left alone, the next nearest Hospital being 26 squares distant. This is, of course, excepting the Italian Hospital, but they also are contemplating moving. A decree, therefore, similar to the one promulgated in 1870 and closing all the hospitals within a certain radius, would affect us alone, and would affect us very much if we had just built a new place. The money disposable at present is not enough to do the whole work, and though plans have been prepared with a view to commencing operations upon such vacant ground as there is on the present site, and eventually demolishing the existing building the design so made has to be kept subservient to the building actually existing and is not satisfactory.

The chairman then proposed and Mr. Tucker seconded the following resolutions:—

1st—That the Committee of Management be authorized to sell or mortgage the Hospital property in Calle Bolivar and Defensa, on such terms as may seem to be best for the interests of the Institution.

2nd—That said sale or mortgage being effected, the Committee be authorized to purchase a suitable site for a new Hospital which may be easily accessible from the centre of the city; it being understood that arrangements must be made for the accommodation of the patients until the new hospital is ready for their reception.

3rd—That the purchase of ground being effected, the Committee shall present to another Special Meeting of Trustees and Subscribers, an account of the operations, and submit plans and estimates for the new building with a statement of ways and means for the completion of same.

Mr. Carroll spoke to the resolutions, which, with the very able report upon which they were founded, met his warmest support; he suggested, however, that to the first article "with the consent of the Trustees" should be added, as it was clear when the deed of sale of the present property would be about to be made, the purchaser, whoever he might be, would insist on the Trustees signing.

The Chairman read the statutes and explained the position of the trust, and the duties of the Trustees.

Messrs Runciman, Cooper, Neild, Drysdale, Tucker and others, spoke to the point raised.

Mr Auchterlonie proposed an amendment to the effect of Mr Carroll's suggestion, which was finally withdrawn; and the chairman then put the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Mr Carroll asked the Chairman if it would not be advisable to name a permanent building committee, composed of three, in view of the mutability of the present board.

Mr Krabbe said that he was thinking of putting a motion to that effect, but finally resolved to await a future meeting.

Mr Neild replied to Mr Carroll's remarks, and explained all that the Special Committee had done, and its varied labours; he considered that, later on, it might be advisable to name a special building committee, but at present and until the old premises were sold and new ones bought, it was premature.

Mr Bankier suggested that the committee should name a broker.

Mr Carroll moved and Mr Drysdale seconded a vote of thanks to Captain Pauli, Chairman.

The meeting then separated.

RETURN OF GENERAL MITRE.

Yesterday, at 11.30 a.m., the Jupiter anchored off the Mole with General Mitre and the Committee that went down to Montevideo to meet him. The Jupiter was covered from bow to stern with flags, and all Captain Magnasco's arrangements to welcome General Mitre back from Chile were perfect. At the end of the mole a privileged few, say from 400 to 500 persons, all well known city men, assembled; but the public was not allowed entry to the mole, in order to rescue the General from being squeezed. Along the gardens of the Paseo de Julio, on the sidewalk, tops of houses, and railway platforms, the people gathered to catch a view of the scene. The Sociedad Argentina de Socorros Mutuos had a banner at the entrance to the mole, which was the only one we saw in the crowd. There was no band of music, which appeared to us rather an omission on the part of the managing committee. Many private carriages drew up on the Paseo Julio with ladies, but as a rule, all the ladies who graced the scene took their stand on the Cathedral steps and the balconies of Colon, the Archbishop's Palace and the high houses in Calle San Martin. All the balconies of the National Government House were crowded, but not a soul was on the Municipal balcony.

The Committee from Belgrano, the Sociedad Rural, the Bolsa, and a few other Societies mustered strong, but there was no Italian turn-out of the Clubs at all, and we think we noted more French and Spaniards than Italians in the serried lines that marched the streets. At 12.15 the first rocket went up, and a large lighter with swelling sail left the Jupiter, followed by 3 or 4 boats. Magnasco dipped his flag, and the General and his friends came ashore. Due to the excellent arrangements of the Committee there was no squeeze on the mole, and the procession, forming in rank, marched up, headed by old Mr Cayetano Cazon, Dn. Mariano Billinghurst, Dn. Federico Cibils, F. Jimenez and others, all prominent city men. Arriving at the molehead the crowd in Paseo Julio caught up the cheers and clapping of hands, and now the public joined in and the procession assumed much larger dimensions. The Committee did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but still the General was so squeezed and jostled that he was hardly able to proceed. Hatless and cigarless he walked in the middle of the Paseo Julio, each moment the crowd increasing. When in front of Mr. Claraz's Hotel Europa, Don Trifon Ghiraldez, and Mr. Mansilla, who were on the azotea, called out to the crowd on the roof for three cheers for Mitre; the 'azotea' so rang with applause that the General looked up and saluted his friends on the roof. In front of the Central Station numerous gentlemen from the Bolsa joined the procession. The mud in the street hereabouts was profound, and at the turn of Paseo Julio into the Plaza 25 de Mayo, fresh crowds joined the ranks. As the procession passed beneath the balconies of the Colon the ladies waved their pocket-handkerchiefs, and all the windows and balconies of the sArchbishop' Palace were crowded with ladies—as also the steps of the Cathedral; but the great demonstration was at the corner of the Plaza Victoria, Rivadavia and San Martin. Here Madame Olivera, with her charming daughters, rained down flowers from the balconies, and the cheering in the streets was increased by the graceful demonstration of the ladies showering down on General Mitre and his friends baskets upon baskets of flowers.

The procession now marched down Calle San Martin, blocking up the tramway cars for squares and squares, and at a quarter to one o'clock the General arrived at his house amidst the most vociferous cheering &c. All along Calle San Martin up to the General's house the balconies were crowded with ladies who flung flowers on the General and his friends.

None better than General Mitre himself can give full and due interpretation to the merits of the day's ovation. Stripped as it was of Government patronage or political import, the welcome to General Mitre may be accepted as the generous and spontaneous expression of his friends—nothing more.

Often times we have seen much greater crowds on the mole-head, and the chief feature of the Mitre welcome was its great respectability. Nearly all who walked with the General were well-known city men, whose position and standing would afford respectability to any political party whether in or out of office.

Dr. Lastra made the speech of the day on General Mitre crossing the threshold of his house, which we regret for want of room we are unable to publish. General Mitre, exhausted as he was after the fatiguing march up from the mole, replied, and the crowd in old Calle San Martin reminded us of the day he retired from the Presidential chair.

Telegrams from Corrientes report a mild political scrimmage at Esquina, the result being the imprisonment of the editor of the *Voto Libre* and some others. It is curious how easily provincial editors get into jail when politics are lively, but we believe they don't find it so easy to get out.

The breeze about the Salta extension is still blowing. Sr. Olascoaga, Director of the extension works, has resigned; and the National Department of Engineers has petitioned the Government to dismiss one of its members, Sr. Pelleschi, for a letter he published in the *Nacional*.

The Police Memoria for 1882 does not show any great change in criminal statistics, save and excepting suicides, which rose to 85, against 36 in 1881. This is an appalling stride in self-murder, Frenchmen being the chief offenders (in reference to their numbers) and Argentines treading close on their heels.

The cold is reported to be awful in the camp. We don't doubt it. There was a razor-like feel in the air of town yesterday, so what must it be in the open prairie?

THE CONVERSION BILL.

There is such a very wide divergence between President Roca's project for the conversion of the National Public Debts into a five per cent interest paying stock and the project of the Finance Committee, which we give hereunder, that those who take an interest in such matters will naturally ask the cause.

President Roca, in his Message, on the opening of Congress, proposed a vast and comprehensive measure which met with the entire support of this market; his plan was to convert all the various National Stocks into one solid Five per Cent per annum debt, and, adopting the European and American system in such matters, he suggested the abolition of the Amortization funds and the payment of the debt on a fixed date. Nothing could be clearer or better expressed than the President's views on the subject. But the Committee of Deputies, to whom the question was referred, has so completely altered the original measure that one is inclined to think, either the views of the Executive have undergone change, or the members of the Committee, with the exception of the dissentient member, take a far less favourable view of the country's credit, at home or abroad, than the President or Dr Romero, his Minister Minister of Hacienda.

President Roca, in his Message, said :—

"At the end of this year, the Consolidated Public Debt, at 6 per cent., including a small sum at 8 and 9 per cent, will be reduced to $f. 75,418,201. The nation pays yearly, in interest and amortization, on this debt, $f.8,979,061. If the Conversion Bill which I laid before you last year had then been sanctioned, to redeem the above debt we should only have to issue $f.88,727,295 of 5 per cent. Bonds at, say, 85, the basis taken by the Finance Committee of the Senate. The interest and amortization on this new debt would only involve an annual outlay of $f.5,323,637.

"If we issued the loan without amortization for twenty-five years—a system preferred by lenders when the credit of the country is high enough to inspire confidence—the annual service of same would only amount to $4,436,364. In the first case, we would save annually $3,655,423, which would be sufficient to cover the service of another debt, at the same interest and 1 per cent. amortization of $60,923,729. In the second case, the difference in our favour would be $4,542,696, with which we could pay interest on a new debt of $90,853,934.

"In fact, we could without increasing our expenditure by a dollar, meet a debt of $149 millions, or of $179 millions, with the amount we are now disbursing annually for a Debt of only 75 millions. Such are the wonders of credit, which places immense resources in the hands of nations as of individuals.

"No matter in what shape, therefore, the operation be effected, its advantages for the country are quite apparent. By a simple credit operation, we would be in a position to undertake with energy and confidence a thousand useful public works that would give an incalculable impulse to our progress. We would have more than sufficient resources to finish our great railway lines; to build others, and complete, so to say, our organization, improve our ports, which are in pretty much the same state as the Spaniards left them; to populate our desert territories, carrying laborious settlers to wherever the rails extend, and for many other works which would prove so many sources of general wealth and public revenue."

It may be that the finance Committee has read in our columns of the recent heavy failures on the London Stock Exchange, or the very able financial articles from the London papers translated and published in the *Diario*; evidently some agency has been at work to spoil a measure which was based on the growing prosperity of the Plate, and which other and less favored countries have carried out with the greatest success.

We are well pleased to see that Mr. Deputy Paz opposes the views of the Committee, as, in the opinion of many of the most prominent men in this market, it would be better to leave the National Debt as it is than to spoil a good business by only half doing it. We hope therefore to see the present bill thrown out. The following is the Committee's project as it at present stands; it will be seen that the Committee makes no attempt whatever to reduce the interest on two of the chief and principal loans, and merely drives at lessening the amortization. Are the members of the committee aware that 5 per cent today in the European markets is a very high interest, and that the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway has just launched its new debenture 5 per cent loan at 10 premium.

Certainly, in view of the great prosperity of the Nation, its giant progressive march, its boundless resources, its inexhaustible fertility, its millions and millions of acres of rich black soil, (belonging to the National Government), its teeming wealth in cows and sheep, we may safely advance that the Nation really owes nothing.

No country under the sun with a stock of a hundred millions of sheep should pay over 5 per cent on its Nat. Debts.

No nation with over fifteen millions of cows should be compelled to borrow on the terms of half-yearly amortizations.

No Government possessing such vast tracts of rich fertile lands as those belonging to the National Government should be obliged to borrow money at all, since, under a proper and more methodized treasury system, the sales of our public lands should build our railways and maintain our administration.

It is a calumny on the nation's credit this report of this Committee, and we hope to see it thrown out by the House. Our Congress men must try and elevate themselves to the high rank and high credit which their country now enjoys. The past with its 6 per cent, 9 per cent, and 18 per cent is over, and with it the men, the passions and the furies that held the country so long in almost bankruptcy.

The Roca administration opened a new page for this country, giving us new lands for our cows, abolishing "curso forsoso," and giving us cheap money for our industries. Five per cent per annum interest was inscribed on the new banner of the Roca administration, and now the Committee of Congress asks us to accept six! Whatever may be the opinion of Congress men, we may safely assure them that the feeling of the whole country is against the project. The following is a translation of the meas ure:—

Art. 1.—The creation of 35,000 National dollars in Public Funds of 6 per cent. interest per annum and 1 per cent accumulative amortization payable quarterly at par and by drawing is hereby authorized. The fund for amortization can not be altered during the first ten years,

Art. 2.—The Executive is hereby authorized to exchange these Bonds for the following stocks :—

Foreign Debt—1st English (Riestra) Loan of 1868 of 6 and 2½.
2nd Do do of 1871 (Public Works) of 6 and 2½.
Home Debt 3rd—Roads and Bridges Stocks, of 8 and 3.
4th. Treasury Bills of 9 and 4.

Art. 3.—The interest and amortization of the Bonds created by virtue of this law shall be payable in London, and in sterling.

Art. 4.—The Executive is likewise authorized to pay a premium to the holders of Treasury Bills of 10 per cent. and to those of Roads and Bridges Stock, of 8 per cent on their par value.

Art. 5—In the event of the holders of these securities not appearing to effect their exchanges for the new stock within the term marked for the purpose, the Government is hereby authorized to sell a sufficient amount of the public funds for their redemption at par.

Art. 6—Stock not presented for amortization shall not receive any interest from the time of the expiration of the term fixed for that operation.

Art. 7—The execution may expend upon the execution of this law a sum equal to 2 o/o upon issue authorised.

Art. 8—The surplus of the 35,000,000 after the effecting of the operations expressed above, shall be negotiated by the executive and devoted to the construction of National Railways.

Art. 9—The service of the loan created by virtue of these presents shall be effected out of the general revenue.

Art. 10—Let it be communicated.

Carlos Bouquet.
Isaac M. Chavarria.
Pedro L. Funes
Teofilo Garcia
Dissenting, *Exequiel Paz*

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

Shaihueque, the great cacique of the South, the King of the Manzanas, has presented himself to the authorities of the Chubut colony suing for peace. The desperate infatuation of the Indian Chief, who in an evil moment thought he could resist the Remington and the discipline of the troops, has broken down in the face of the ruin of his tribe and of starvation in exile. Shaihueque was the greatest Indian chieftain of the Republic, he was the acknowledged chief of all the Indians of the pampa, and the Tehuelches obeyed him. In possession of a magnificent territory in the Manzanas, on the banks of the legendary lake of Nahuel-Huapi, he enjoyed a life of comparative luxury. The Indians of his tribe were superior to the general run of Indians; they devoted their moments of leisure to agriculture and pursuits superior to the indolent habits of nomadic tribes.

The booty of chase, meantime, was exchanged in Chubut, their only market on the Atlantic, for tea, sugar, coffee, domestic utensils, and last not least, for strong liquors. When General Villegas hunted these Indians down, he was astonished to discover that Shaihueque and his chieftains drank better tea than himself, and were abundantly provided with all such luxuries, as shine on the sideboards of families in town.

All these utensils and commodities came from the Chubut colony. Their former markets in Bahia Blanca and Patagones had gone, since the Rio Negro expedition had put an end to their Capuan existence on the frontiers of the province. The old system of tribute had disappeared, and the tribes no longer mustered in force to receive the cheap, very cheap, products of the Government proveedor. The days of the Caramuca on the banks of the Rio Negro, when Gualiche was frightened away with drunken yells and weekly orgies were gone; it had been a long dream, until the troops drove them away and their jurisdiction was fixed South of the Rio Negro, with no other markets to buy commodities than Chubut on the Atlantic and Valdivia on the Pacific.

The change was not relished by the chieftains who had carried on a lucrative business with the old 'proveedores' and grocers; the spoils were reduced to a minimum, and cheap cattle were no longer to be had. This unsatisfactory state of affairs convinced Shaihueque that resistance was the best policy; how he fared we all know. Inacayal, Quepu, Nancucheo, all his old friends and allies were beaten, and their followers hunted down; their tolderias were sacked, their wives and children seized, and one and all were driven from the scientific frontier, formed by the Limay and Nauquen.

The most honourable terms were offered to Shaihueque, if he surrendered, but the Indian was blind to his own vital interests and lent a willing ear to the advice of the marauding chieftains who had been driven out of the pampa; even Inacayal, the great friend of the Christians, who liked to drink like an Italian, and touched nothing stronger than Vermouth, when he had money enough to pay for same, fell into the same error and rebelled. They have all been defeated; their followers have been scattered, and starvation stares them in the countenance if they do not surrender.

Both Shaihueque and Foyel have made overtures of peace to the Comisario of the Chubut colony; they have been obliged to do so, as they lack all means of subsistence and they can no longer carry on the old trade with the colonists. The Government should receive them with open arms and give them lands near the Chubut colony, under direct supervision of national authorities. Another trial of an Indian colony might be attempted; a few missionaries might be also requested to reside amongst them in order to convert them and inculcate into their savage disposition principles of charity and religion. Although the Conesa colony of Catriel Indians was a miserable fiasco, a new colony might be planted with the followers of Shaihueque and Foyel; they are much better men and better savages than the "bona-fide" robber-Indian of the pampa. Shaihueque's men will till the ground and care animals; they are more intelligent and docile and they are also a stronger and nobler race. These poor fellows have been led astray by the chieftains of the pampa and some commiseration might be showered on them; the great desideratum is to keep them as far away as possible from the estancias and sheepfarms in the plain; they must be settled where their roaming habits cannot interfere with their neighbours' cattle and horses; the very best place is close to the Chubut, since they can do the colonists no harm, and they can at times go out hunting ostriches, guanachos, and "baguales," or wild horses. They cannot immediately abandon their wild habits, but a happy combination might be made, settling them on large farms with a few animals and implements to till the soil. The colony is worth a trial for the sake of civilizing them.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

A TUG-BOAT BLOWN UP.

DREADFUL SCENES.

On Sunday morning another awful accident was added, here in Buenos Aires, to the long list of those recorded in various parts of the world during the first half of this year of catastrophes—1883. Little else was spoken of in the city throughout Sunday, the horrible effects and the nature of the dire accident impressing the most thoughtless with the truth of the solemn yet too often forgotten words—"In the midst of life we are in death." The particulars of this truly awful affair are as follows:—

The new tug-boat "Lydia," built and owned by the well-known firm of Schwartz, Brothers, was engaged on Sunday morning in towing up to Barracas Bridge the barge Emelia B., coal-laden, the property of D. B. Garay. The tow-rope was made fast to the barge at 9 a.m., and the ill-fated tug started on her last trip. The river was very high and rapid, and, on reaching the bridge, it was found impossible to pass under it, and the tug was made fast to one of the girders. For some time she and her charge lay there, hundreds of idlers lounging on the bridge looking at them, the steam gradually rising until 9.25 a.m.—*and then!!!*

The roar was if twenty pieces of artillery had been fired simultaneously. For a second the roar was followed by a breathless silence: people stopped suddenly in the streets as if struck by palsy; then they looked at each other, pale with fright, till the shrieks of the injured and the crash of falling glass from all the houses near the bridge, and the shower of iron debris of all kinds, told the sad tale for squares around. The "Lydia's" boiler had burst, killing the captain and five men on board her, also two on the barge and two people on the bridge, and injuring fourteen more, some in the most terrible manner. The police, the maritime authorities and several doctors were on the spot in a very short time, and set to work to assist the injured and collect the dead bodies. This was no easy task. Most of the men of the tug had been literally blown to pieces, and fragments of their bodies were picked up in all directions, in many cases two and even three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. The captain of the tug, a Spaniard, named Reyes, was blown into the water and perished there, although a good swimmer—he was badly hurt in the left leg and right hand, which rendered it impossible for him to swim. The body of another of the crew was blown against the wall of Mr. Welsh's lime works—100 yards from the bridge—and literally smashed to bits, the legs flying a 100 yards farther, on to the kiln, the brains having been strewn about the "patio," and other parts of the body near the railway, *three hundred yards* from the bridge. This poor man's son, a boy of 14, was also killed, his corpse being found, awfully mutilated, *two squares* from the river. The engineer was blown a square off and his corpse smashed against a wall; all the men of the tug met more or less the same fate. Two of the men in the barge were killed, one being hurled against the Rivadavia Theatre, *four squares* away; the other perished in the water. Another corpse was found in South Barracas.

Some of the injured were removed in a desperate state. One, a negro servant boy, had both his eyes knocked out and the left side of his face torn away. Another boy of 10, son of a policeman, also had his face destroyed, and a piece of iron pierced his stomach. Another boy of 9 was also struck by a piece of iron and injured internally. Most of the others were injured in the head, some of them very dangerously.

The material damage was considerable, and extended to a radius of six squares from the scene of the disaster. Fragments of the tug and her exploded boiler flew and fell in all directions, causing a panic amongst the residents, The funnel of the tug flew off to the Southern Railway line, smashed the pavement in front of Mr. Mayano's quinta, knocked down several trees and a brick pillar, and then fell in the middle of the street. The crash of shatttered glass was tremendous for squares round, and several doors suffered from the iron hail. A whaleboat, lying near the tug when she blew up, had her bowsprit torn away. The roof of Mr. Welsh's lime factory was smashed in by a piece of the boiler. One of the girders of the bridge was cut in two by a boiler plate. The clothes of the unfortunate victims were torn from their bodies by the force of the explosion, and were to be seen hanging from the telegraph and telephone wires. Still more awful, fragments of flesh were also to be seen in the same position.

A kind German subscriber sent us yesterday some debris of the tug for our museum. They were picked up a square from the bridge. One heavy boiler plate went so high in the air that its descent was plainly traced, and it cut a Eucalyptus in two before touching the ground. The corpse that fell in front of the theatre rebounded from the ground seven yards, and when picked up was all a pulp. A fragment of human flesh fell on the cow-catcher on an engine on the railway, and sickened the driver with horror. But we must refrain from any more of these heart-rending details. The causes assigned for the accident are many: but we believe there was not enough water in the boiler, and the engine pumping cold water into it caused the explosion. It is also said that there was no safety valve.

The awful sight presented by the neighbourhood of Barracas Bridge at 9½ a.m. on Sunday morning last, can never be forgotten by those who saw it: The roar of the explosion; the screams of the injured running away with blood streaming from them; the momentary pause of indecision by even strong men who had faced the perils of the sea and battle; the screams of affrighted women and children; and last and most errible,t the wailings of the relatives and friends of those who had been so suddenly and awfully hurled into eternity—all combined to form a scene such as Buenos Aires has never before witnessed, and, we trust, will never witness again.

Two incidents are mentioned in connection with this awful disaster. Reyes the unfortunate captainof the tug, who has left a widow and five children, had been absent on leave for 9 days, and, unfortunately, selected Sunday to return to his duty, as he was anxious to pay his men, for which purpose he changed a 200 patacon note at the Tres Esquinas on his way to Barracas. He had hardly got on board when the tug blew up.

Shortly before the explosion, while the tug was being made fast to the bridge, the engineer of the Chocolate Factory, at South Barracas, passed across the bridge and noticed how the tug was trembling under the dangerously high pressure of steam in the boilers. He hailed the "Lydia's" engineer, and called his attention to the fact, but, as the latter took no notice of him, he hurried away, foreseeing the catastrophe, which occurred when he he was only a square away. It appears that he said to the "Lydia's" engineer—"Take care you don't blow up with such a head of steam." Too fatally true prediction."

We hear Doctors Basabilbaso, Serna, Ocanto Quesada and others mentioned very favourably for their exertions and skill after the catastrophe; also Messrs. Mariani, Guillant and Arismendi. The different authorities behaved well and the traces of the disaster were removed with considerable celerity. All day long thousands flocked from all quarters of the city and lingered about the scene of the most appalling accident Buenos Aires has ever known.

MAJOR HOWARD'S REPORT.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING BAHIA BLANCA.

A vessel bound for Bahia Blanca, no matter where it come from, should find out the coast extending between Punta Asuncion and Monte Hermoso, and sail along it at a distance of from 6 to 8 miles until it sights Monte Hermoso. This point is easily discerned, as there is an elevated pole on its top, 78 feet above the level of the sea, and visible in good weather at a distance of 15 miles.

The proximity to Monte Hermoso is not at all dangerous. The roads formed by the extremity of the Northern Bank and the coast are like a horseshoe, and totally devoid of shallows, measuring nearly in their entire extension a depth of thirty feet. It is completely open to the winds of the second and third "cuadrante," and is not recommended as an anchoring ground during the summer and spring, even though its depth offers so much security.

Distant 12 miles from Monte Hermoso to the South, 17° to the East, the first buoy is placed in 32 feet of water; it is painted yellow, and visible in regular weather at a distance of five miles.

The buoy should be left to the larboard; and, though a buoy is visible behind it, the vessel should steer from it with bow to the N. 53° W., allowing for the wind and current, and will enter without any difficulty, the lead not marking less than 30 ft.

The other buoys, as the first one, should also be left to the larboard entering; they are painted red, and their elevated conic form, 11 ft. above the surface of the sea, makes them visible at a considerable distance, due to the atmospheric refraction, notwithstanding that the greatest distance which exists between one and the other is 6,500 metres, being 7,000 between the eastern extremity of the Northern Bank and Punta Sin Nombre (Nameless Point) a distance of 18 miles.

Every precaution is necessary in making for the third buoy. Bearing from Monte Hermoso to the S. 4° W., and a slight "abatimento" to the N. would be sufficient for the captain, without perceiving it, to mistake the channel, taking that marked in the English Admiralty Chart for that of the South, which at that height joins with the buoyed channel.

Passing this buoy, the depth gradually increases until the lead marks eight fathoms, but later on it decreases between the banks known as the "Gaucho" and "Toro," or at the last buoy, until it marks 6½ fathoms for a distance of not less than 1000 meters. Later on it increases rapidly until it reaches a depth of 13 fathoms, where the chain of banks which form the bar are passed, and from here the mariner can proceed without any fear, following the Punto Belgrano Coast, keeping at a convenient distance from the beach, which runs out more than a mile.

When the state of the atmosphere allows, the masts of the pontoon "Manuelita" can be seen projecting out of the water, at a distance of eight miles. This vessel is sunk in the spot known in Fitzroy's Chart as the "Gaucho Creek, the proportions of which have greatly diminished since he made his calculations.

Half a century has worked great changes in the state of the bar, and it is not strange that the "Saco del Gaucho" should have suffered an equal transformation.

The "Manuelita" sank by chance in the most dangerous position for the mariner, and to-day it serves as a sentinel, if unfortunately he should by any chance miss the buoy. Its masts notify him to keep clear, and these combined with the "Tripode" on the coast near Punta Sin Nombre (Nameless Point) should be sufficient for those who are not accustomed to enter here.

Completely clear of the buoys above mentioned, two anchoring grounds are met with—one parallel with the arroyo "Parejos" and the other in that of "Punta Alta." Both must be left to the larboard, and the second is known by a post perpendicularly placed at the northern extremity of the arroyo "Tres Ibrazas" (Three Fathom Creek).

This passed at a fair distance, bearing to the N.W. ¼ N., the mouth of a false channel is left to the larboard, and sailing in five fathoms of water as minimum, the mouth of the "Riacho" is entered, which conducts you to the anchoring ground facing "Sauce Chico," or "Naposta." There is a mast placed on both sides of the "Riacho," and its navigation for vessels drawing 15 ft. offers no difficulty whatever.

Note.—The courses are magnetic.

A LIGHT-SHIP.

In my correspondence with Y.E. dated the 1st of November 1881 I stated "that the Light-house of MouteHermoso served merely as a point for vessels to descry the land, and it in no sense of the word filled the real object for which it was intended, that is, to point out the entrance channel, especially for vessels coming from the South, which do not possess, like those from the North, any knowledge of the place, particularly the crossing of the bar", and "that with the new Light-ship situated at the same point as the former one, and with a light on the land that from this point marks the course of the channel, being visible from the Light-house, the entrance could be easily made, even during dark nights."

The Light-ship will, consequently, be the "ultimatum," in the buoying of this bay, as it offers much greater facilities for vessels inward bound than that erected on Monte Hermoso, even though this is nearly 50 metres above the level of the waters, and moreover, it would prove a fixed point for vessels crossing the bar.

The point fixed on where it should be situated, the next thing to be considered is that it possess that solidity in its construction which is necessary for this class of vessels, whose principal object is the fulfilling of the one great necessity—the light.

The iron hull is much better than the wooden one, in resisting the heavy seas raised between the "Gaucho" and "Toro" Banks by the winds of the second and third "cuadrante."

The exterior and submerged portion of the hull should be lined with wood to prevent the oxydation occasioned by the carbonates and hydrated acids which the sea-water produces in iron The lining of wood must have in its turn a coating of copper, as there exist various families of the "Coleopteros xilophagos" which would destroy the wooden coating in a very short time.

As the Light-ship will probably remain a long time without being cleaned, this coating of copper will remain clean a much longer time than if the iron was directly subject to the effects of the water.

The height of the light must be proportional to the distance within the reach of the improved dioptric instruments or parabolic reflectors of the day. Two pairs of lateral plates should be appended lest the amplitude of the oscillations of the sides should diminish the horizontal distance of illumination.

The distinctive character of this light should be a fixed and red light; that is to say, without intervals, and of the above mentioned color, as it is distinguished at a greater distance in foggy or misty weather.

If up to the present the light placed on Monte Hermoso has supplied one of the necessities which the navigation of this port of our Southern Coast requires, once this Light Ship is established, it would simply become an unnecessary expense.

The vessels inward bound, guided by the Light Ship, would always have the guarantee of anchoring in a known point, not only on account of the volume of water but also the proximity of the Light ship, whereas the land light will always entail a certain distrust in the navigators as to its situation, owing to atmospheric alterations which may confuse their reckonings and by an erroneous marking of some degrees be the cause of an accident.

The vessel should be moored with every security against the winds and currents of the second and third 'cuadrante,' the anchorage system employed for same being that best guaranteed.

These will be joined by a galvanized iron chain, which guarantees them against the quick destruction which these waters cause, loaded as they are with alkaline and organic substances, and swept along by a current of three miles.

A fixed situation for a Light Ship will thus be obtained, on one of the points which Captain Clancy, in his report, recommends, although, as he points out, it is almost impossible to permanently fix anchored buoys near the North bank, due to the great danger of their being swept away by the heavy seas.

GENERAL ASPECT.

The formation of this Bay is almost angular; it is wide at the entrance, although the lines that entitle it to this name can not be readily defined. Diminishing gradually in width up to the Naposta, from this point it assumes the appearance of a stream until its junction with the Sauce Chico.

On all sides arid hills totally devoid of vegetation strike the eye, and were it not that in the spring the hard grasses assume, in the distance, a more fertile aspect, the appearance of sterility would be complete.

Through its whole length there is a sameness calculated to deceive even an experienced eye. The hills form a regular gradation, one topping the other, and only some of them attain an elevation of 120 feet above sea level; the Monte Hermoso, for instance, notwithstanding the hopes that its ironical appellation would leave room to expect, is only saved from confusion with its surroundings by the light house which crowns its summit.

The southern shore of the Bay is low, and is, in consequence, subject to the inundations of the sea. A thick growth of 'chañar,' 'algaroba' and other trees of a like species, growing on the islands in its immediate vicinity, compensate, by the wood, the very reduced number of settlers for the barrenness.

On these same islands many attempts have been made to further and test the vegetation by manual care, but of all, only the potatoe plantations have given results highly satisfactory; vegetables, as a rule degenerate, and give the very poorest results.

The soil of the islands can be divided into three classes; 'cangrejales,' land wholly barren, and another class of sandy soil, capable of vegetation. On the latter class are to be found the 'trevol' and 'alferillo' in great abundance, as testified by the very advantageous results gained by the settlers from the cattle already existing on the islands. On these same lands the inhabitants have made wells, to provide them with fresh water, leaving nothing to be desired.

The currents, by the tide and its ebb flowing over the soft muddy soil, have given rise to several small streams; of these one only is of any importance, the 'Riacho Laborde', as, instead of having its source in the 'Cangregales,' it runs through it to join the sea, passing on its way several of the inhabited islands.

Up to a very short time since, a vessel in the bay, standing in shore, would have met with innumerable obstacles, and been under the necessity of defining their position by the coast line. Taking into consideration, therefore, what has been said above about its uniformity, and the phenomenon of Refraction so common with this species of soil, changing both the position and shape of objects so that to the navigator the most prominent points of the coast undergo a seeming transformation, you can obtain some idea of the importance of the huge light-house placed at an elevation of 168 feet above sea-level, and on the most suitable point for which the instanding vessel can make, the "Monte Hermoso.'

The conformation of the whole line of coast is identically the same as the tracing in Captain Fitzroy's chart, and very naturally, if we take into account how seldom high coasts like this undergo any change.

In the length comprised between Monte Hermoso and Punta Cigueña between the rows or succession of sand hills, there are reaches of land containing fresh water; this, in winter is of the best quality, but in summer acquires a brackish taste, undoubtedly caused by the great evaporation due to the small depth of the wells. At a distance of 5 metres inwards, in innumerable places on the coast, they have dug wells which give at a depth of 5 feet water fully as good as that of the River Naposta that passes Bahia Blanca.

The banks, over which the waves breaking produce the great surf, are hard and formed of minute paticles of sand, carried along by the currents; they form a species of composite so compact, that a vessel touching them by accident, would experience a like shock as if she had struck a rock.

Its position, formation and dimensions have undergone very apparent changes since 1833, when Captain Fitzroy published his chart.

Many of these banks cannot be seen at low tide, consequently the greatest vigilance is required to keep clear of them. The Commission have had to devote the greatest attention to define exactly the position of these hidden dangers, in order to mark, by a practical knowledge, the true course which the mariner should steer when entering this safe and spacious port.

Without a doubt, this is the most important study in drawing up a chart, as also the true value of same.

Once past the "Gaucho" and "Toro" banks the Bay assumes the appearance of a river having a great depth.

The navigation of this passage is made at a mile's distance from the coast, as far as Punta Cigueña, and this is the reason why the mariner meets with no buoys throughout its extension.

Four miles from Punta Cigueña lies Punta Alta, facing which lie several banks which make the course of the channel very intricate; but there are two buoys, which, steering from Punta Cigueña, perfectly mark out the course as far as the "Arroyo de las Tres Brazas" (three fathom Creek), where a new buoy will be found. Passing this, two more buoys are met with, which fetch the mariner to the genuine anchoring grounds of the port of Bahia Blanca.

In the navigation of the Arroyo Las Tres Brazas the crab banks commence—entire banks of "fango," of which the north as well as the south sides are composed, beginning at Punta Alta and running inwards.

Their extension towards the interior is sometimes of considerable length and their width varies very much, judging by the experiments effected in different places.

These lands are daily covered by the tide and can never be dry. On them grows a species of rushes two feet in height, which in the temperate and warm seasons present a smiling aspect. It is through these that the stream Naposta flows, which leads up to the landing place.

In a word, the port of Bahia Blanca and its immense bay constitute to-day one of the most spacious American ports, and that which offers the greatest security to the mariner; vessels of the heaviest tonnage can easily enter it, and it will be, without doubt, the key to the commerce of all the rich and fertile district which the South of Buenos Ayres comprises.

Resumen.—To conclude, Mr Minister, in this expedition of ten months the plans of the bar and port of Bahia Blanca have been completed, and all the modifications made since 1833 introduced. The port has been buoyed, leaving it completely accessible for vessels drawing 30 ft. at low tide. A lighthouse has been erected on the top of Monte Hermoso, and, though of a provisional character, notifies the mariner of his proximity to it at a distance of 12 miles.

A deep study regarding the oscillations of the barometer and thermometer in this place has been carried out. The best locality for the construction of a mole, after a lengthened deliberation, has been chosen—a site already accepted by the Committee of Engineers engaged for the prolongation works of the Great Southern Railway; and, finally, with a thorough knowledge of the subject, the Commission have laid before the War Office their views regarding the construction and placing of a light-ship.

The Committee have yet to submit for Y. E.'s approbation their views regarding docks and workshops, the project of which will be concluded in a short time.

The Commission, awaiting the authorised decision of Y. E. regarding the works effected, have the honour of offering to Y. E. assurances of their most esteemed consideration.

God guard Y. E.

Enrique G. Howard—Guillermo Home Lizars—Manuel Domecq Garcia—Feliz Dufourg—Jose E. Durand—Alfredo E. Dessein, Sec.

MR. DRYSDALE FOR THE BLIND

The following is Mr. Thomas Drysdale's note to the National Government on the subject of founding a School for the Blind here:—

To H. E. Dr. Wilde,
Minister of Education.

Sir,

It is with a profound sense of my inability to do justice to the object I have in view that I venture to address you on the present occasion; but if the expressions of a sincere heart may plead as an excuse for the weakness of speech, I need have no hesitation in requesting your kind attention for a few minutes.

For a considerable time—indeed I may say all through my life—I have entertained a deep and abiding commiseration for the *blind poor*. I deliberately say "BLIND POOR," as in at least nine cases out of ten poverty is the result of the awful privation of sight.

Recently, however, my attention has been more than hitherto drawn to the wants and sorrows of that unfortunate class of the community, and I have seen them groping their way along and craving for pity's sake alms of the passer-by. I have been painfully struck with the utter helplessness of both old and young. I need not now enter into that special region of pleading which belongs to those more gifted and eloquent than myself; and I could not hope to interest your feelings and compassion so as to secure large and princely sums to be expended on behalf of these our eye-beclosed brethren.

At this particular moment, however, large sums are less imperative, or rather less required, than a stirring appeal in their favour and some organisation for their benefit. The point which, has of late been pressing itself heavily on my mind is the utter want of adequate provision for the blind.

When last in England, I took considerable pains to ascertain what systems were in progress there for the welfare and comfort of this unhappy class of our brethren. This I did, I frankly admit, with a view to the organisation, if possible, of some similar scheme in Buenos Ayres, as it may be safely said that in almost every other city, and even in every town of any note, some effort has been made to relieve the blind and to utilize the other faculties and powers they possess apart from the boon of sight. At Liverpool, where I reside when in England, there are two associations of great merit and value, and they are both maintained, partly by voluntary contributions, but mainly, I am proud to say, by the industry and handicraft of the blind themselves. In these institutions the blind are taught reading, writing and ciphering in their own peculiar way, and they are also instructed to manufacture a great variety of useful and necessary articles, such as brushes, mats and baskets.

Perhaps the most interesting and important visit paid was to Dr. Armitage, of London, the Secretary to the British and Foreign Association for the Education and Employment of the Blind. I found this gentleman thoroughly conversant with the wants of the blind, and the best known means of encouraging them and of rendering them assistance. Amongst other things he stated that some of their pupils, who had been trained to write in the blind man's letters, were in the receipt of from £50 to £60 per annum from the production of books. How different from the lot of those who sit and beg by the road-side! Dr. Armitage was of opinion that without any vexatious outlay an instructor could be found in Madrid to come here; and I sincerely trust this may be found correct. The books in Spanish necessary for commencement are also to be found there, and I have more than once expressed my willingness to provide these at my own charge and responsibility.

There are naturally many considerations to be kept in view before establishing an association such as I have described. How many blind persons would be benefited, the nature and extent of the premises required, the method of management, the instructors, the balance of charity and independence with the best possible arrangement for permanent support—these are among the numerous and important points at issue.

But what I am especially desirous of is, that a decided and spirited beginning be made towards this object. My lengthy career as a merchant in Buenos Ayres has taught me one thing, and it is that for a truly benevolent scheme the people of Buenos Ayres will not be behind others in liberality or labour.

It appears to me that there is only one proper and thoroughly practical course to be pursued, if this matter be taken up and a blessing conferred on the blind; and the course I propose is, that an influential committee be appointed, with considerable powers, who would take an interest in the movement and who would pledge themselves to uphold it in every possible way.

I fervently hope that this will be done, not only without a dissenting voice but with every expression of entire cordiality. And here let me remind you that the number of blind persons in this city is generally believed to be not less than the blind-rate elsewhere, but rather more. The rate is generally calculated to be one per "mil," so here we have at least two hundred and fifty blind; and the nature of the country has a tendency, it is supposed, to keep the rate somewhat higher.

The sorrows of the blind are alike in all lands—the same pitiless reign of everlasting night; and most pathetic and powerful is their appeal to our compassion. If the human heart can be moved by the sufferings and privations of fellow-creatures, I know of nothing that can touch it more than the case of the poor blind man. His case is not like that of the wretched inebriate, nor of the idler, whose worthless habits are the source of evil and the preventive of all true happiness. No: it is that of one who, for some wise though mysterious end in Providence, is denied that sense which we value beyond all price, and who is forbidden so much as to look upon the face of his own fellow-man! Touched as we are for the moment as we look on his disfigured orbs or on his orbless face, we may sadly close our eyes as if to taste his bitterness. But, alas! such such a taste is only a plaything and can give no conception of the terrible doom to dwell through life in unbroken and melancholy darkness. He feels the heat of the sun and the freshness of the breeze, but he never beholds the blue heavens above him nor the green earth beneath him. Nay, even when Death lays hold of his beloved friend he, alone, must content himself with a touch, while others are permitted the last fond look. Is it to be wondered at if, in a kind of hapless resignation to his hard fate, with no cure but the grave, he sinks into the mournful state of street solicitation!! And it is by no means to the credit of those more highly favoured than he to behold him there—it is a cloud over a city if there be no pity shown and no means of aid afforded him.

Now what is wanted, and what I hope we shall have, is a bright and healthy association whose business will be the welfare and the comfort of the blind, and give them the opportunity of learning the arts of reading, writing and ciphering, to enable them to earn a piece of bread for themselves, while we should seek a ready market for their wares and cordial subscriptions to make up for unavoidable deficiencies.

Let us follow the example of our Lord himself, whose loving kindness was bestowed especially on the blind; and should not we who are no less truly the pensioners of this bounty and love, endeavour to profit by the lesson He so nobly gave us.

I fear that I have detained you too long; but I trust that the sincerity of my purpose and the claims of the subject I have laid before you will prove a sufficient excuse.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. Drysdale.

PARAGUAY.

Extracts from the "Memoria" presented to Congress by the Paraguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, May 30, 1883

I had the honour to announce to you, in my preceding "Memoria," that our Diplomatic Relations with Great Britain would be shortly renewed.

This has happily been carried out, by the recognition of Mr George G. Petre in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary in this Republic, and I have much pleasure in acquainting you that the circumstance has proved the cause of congratulation on the part of our Government, the more so, as the friendly spirit is hereby exhibited which prompts that prosperous and great nation to cultivate relations with this country.

Paraguay, which professes an unfeigned sympathy towards the people of Great Britain, will know how to reciprocate these friendly sentiments in a becoming manner, by making use of the most loyal and earnest endeavours on her part, with a view to consolidate the friendly ties at present uniting the two countries.

I have great satisfaction in making known to you, that the members, alike of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps accredited to this Republic, have unceasingly cultivated with our Government Relations of Friendliness and Cordiality.

The Consuls accredited by ourselves continue to render very important services to the country.

I especially recommend to your enlightened consideration the zealous care with which they discharge their duties, not only by promptly furnishing this Department with the Reports, so frequently required from them, but likewise by cooperating with activity and intelligence in the trust committed to their charge by the Government, viz: that of making known the country abroad. It is consolatory to observe that our endeavours are beginning to meet with most satisfactory results. The foreign press, being supplied with exact data, has published opinions extremely favourable, as regards the prosperous progress of the Republic, and pamphlets written by competent and impartial persons, containing truthful information as regards our political and commercial state, which have been published in different parts of Europe, have contributed in no mean degree to this end.

I must on this occasion make honourable mention of the remarkable Report on Paraguay, recently presented to the Government of his country, by Mr A. G. Vansittart, Second Secretary of the British Legation. The work in question, which has been expressly published for the British Parliament, contains in itself a truthful exposé of the present state of our Industry, Commerce and Finance, and contains detailed information as to the fertility of our soil, the benignant nature of our climate, the beauteous aspect of its nature, and the variety of our indigenous products.

The Report, to which I now refer, is drawn up with remarkable impartiality, and bears evidence of ability and of fidelity of description in no mean degree. I have no hesitation in saying, that it will constitute an authentic source of information abroad to all who desire to acquire a knowledge of the real state and condition of this country; and I perform a duty, highly agreeable to myself, in offering to Mr Vansittart, in the name of this Government, the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the inestimable service, just rendered by him, to Paraguay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

June 13th, 1883

The majority of brokers this morning were absent till past one o'clock, owing to the reception of General Mitre. Operations at the ring began at a quarter past one, and, whilst Cedulas ruled exceedingly dull, shares were brisk. All the business done in Cedulas during official hours amounted to $2,400, which changed hands for cash at 84⅝-¼. This incredible paucity of operations can only be accounted for by the absence of all the heavy operators.

Over two thousand National Bank Shares were sold during official hours. Operations for the end of the month embraced 1,850 shares; the market opened at 104½ and closed at 104⅝. Two hundred shares were sold for the end of next month at 105½ and 105⅜, closing price. There is a demand for small lots of shares by outsiders, but none are offering for cash. One of the most remarkable features of the market is the paucity of sellers. Several hundred shares were passed over this morning to next month at ⅛.

Opinions differ much with regard to the coming dividend of the National Bank; some maintain that the dividend will not exceed 2½ per cent; others that it will be 4 o/o, if not more. The business done by the Bank during the last five months has been enormous, and the profits of the half-year are expected to exceed one million patacons. The operations of the Banak re extending rapidly, and never before was so much business transacted in the offices.

June 14th, 1883

Fifty thousand patacons gold were sold this morning for the end of the year at 25.05. It is a long time since a sale of gold has been marked on the board; the demand for specie is insignificant and is limited to the coin needed by passengers to Europe.

Cedulas ruled very brisk during the morning, and the bears made a clean sweep of all opposition made by the bulls. Close on $400,000 were sold during official hours. About 30,000 changed hands for cash; rates opened at 84⅜ and closed at 84⅛. About three hundred thousand were sold for the end of the month; the market opened at 84½, dropped to 83⅞ and closed at 84. Fifty thousand were sold for the end of July at 84¼.

There is no denying the very flat tendency of the Cedula mark t; although the closing operations of official hours shewed some faint signs of revivals, operations were closed immediately afterwards at 83⅞. This drop in the market is a triumph of the bears; the stock is being thrown heavily on the Bolsa, and purchasers are frightened by the amounts offered. Close on nine millions of this stock are already out, and the issue continues daily; the market is too small for all the stock offering.

The weakness of the Cedula market had a contagious effect on National Bank Shares. The share market is drooping, and prices are falling, as if bonds of sympathy linked the sinking fortunes of Cedulas to the fate of the irrepressible National Bank Shares. Although the very bears acknowledge that shares are the cheapest stock in the Bolsa, there is a heavy feeling in the speculation and a very visible weakness. 2,250 shares were sold during official hours; one hundred changed hands for cash at 104; nineteen hundred were sold for the end of the month; the market opened at 104½ and closed weak at 104. Two hundred and fifty were sold for the end of next month at 105 and 104⅞.

June 15th, 1883

The bearish depression of the market made room for a firm feeling in shares and Cedulas this morning. The ups and downs of speculation since the beginning of the month are worthy of remark, and point to fresh vigor at the ring. The tumble in Cedulas was the signal for activity, and after the large sales of the last few days and low prices the stock begins to look up again. The stock, no doubt, has been oversold, and many were buying back to-day, trying to cover sales made in the beginning of the week. There is an improved feeling, and the latest business of the market is making itself felt.

Rumors were spread this morning that the Board of the Provincial Bank was considering a measure by which "deudores morosos" could pay up their outstandings in Cedulas of Series E; the Bank would take the Cedulas in payment, but no one knows at what rate.

One hundred and eighty thousand Cedulas were sold in the morning. Several thousand Series A changed hands for cash at 100⅛, and 23,000 Series E at 83⅜ and 83⅝. One hundred thousand were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 83½ and closed at 83⅝. Fifty thousand were sold for the end of next month at the same rates. The closing prices of official hours shew a rise in the market.

There is a turn in National Bank Shares, and there is a general impression that fresh blood has been infused into the speculation. Shares were offered this morning, as in old times, by the thousand. Seven hundred shares were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 103¾ and closed at 104. Seven hundred and fifty were sold for the end of July; rates opened at 104⅜ and closed at 104¼. The market presented a bullish aspect to-day and the stock closed firm.

Everything in the market looks down at the moment save land. Sales reported out by Trenquelauquen at higher rates than last week. It must always be remembered, however, that a good league of land out there for $65,000 m/c is always cheap, and the buyer can well afford to carry his land for years at that very low rate. Cows and Municipal Bonds seemed to be the weakest articles on 'Change to-day. The new Municipal Bonds that last month were stiff after the dividend at 84 were sold this morning at 79½. Whence this great drop in so unexceptionable a security? Possibly holders fear that by the end of the year the Municipality will be very hard up; evidently something has affected this stock, and no large amount can at present be disposed of in the market.

June 11th, 1883

The market wears a very animated aspect, and even National Bank Shares looked active, owing to the fact that a well-known holder began to sell this morning. Under present circumstances a weak market means an active market, whilst a firm one means no business. Outsiders began to buy shares this morning, and the public is taking up fast all the Cedulas offered at the ring. Over three hundred thousand Cedulas were sold during official hours, and the Cedula King made great efforts to bear the market, but the stock resisted the pressure and bore a firm aspect in spite of the apparent weakness reflected in prices. About $2,000,000 of Series E has been sold since the beginning of the month, and the activity in operations continues unabated. It was rumored to-day that the Board of the Mortgage Bank had finally decided to issue Cedulas only on real estate that yielded some return; this measure, it is said, has been adopted, since the visit of the Board to La Plata, and the market applauds the idea, as it is a guarantee to the Bank and to the public. The Mortgage Bank has become the great discount bank of estancieros and holders of real estate, and the fact accounts for the immense business doing in the stock and the heavy applications made to the Board.

The Provincial Government of San Juan has granted to Messrs. J. Lloyd & R. D. Mackenzie the concession of the well-known Gualilan gold mines in that Province. The decree was signed on the 21st ult. by Governor Albaracin, and the concessionaires bind themselves to work the mines on a large scale before the expiration of two years.

The Provincial Revenue Office finds some difficulties in obtaining the names of holders of the "boletos" of National lands, located in the 2nd and 5th Sections. It has been decided to publish a notice requesting proprietors of land in both Sections to present their titles, and pay Contribucion Directa Tax according to a valuation of $80,000 m/c per league in the 2nd, and $30,000 m/c per league in the 5th Section.

The attention of the Provincial Government is called to the dreadfully flooded state of the lands about South Barracas:—Consequent on the late heavy rains the Riachuelo is bringing down all the waters from the great Matanzas basin or valley, and as their only outlet is through the Puente de Barracas, a very narrow outlet for such a volume of water. The low camps, extending from Lomas to Flores, are flooded, also the Pueblo Valentin Alsina and adjoining lands. All communication with town by the tramway Alsina is cut off.

June 16th, 1883

There was much activity at the ring this morning, and operations in shares and especially in Cedulas were large. The aspect of the market has changed suddenly since yesterday and the daily fluctuations in the two speculative stocks baffle all calculations. Both shares and Cedulas ruled very flat this morning, and operations shew a falling market. The bears continue to sell largely and prices are weak.

Over four hundred thousand Cedulas were sold during official hours. Twenty thousand Series A changed hands for cash at the usual rates, 100¼-⅜; 55,000 Series E were sold for cash in small lots; rates opened at 83⅞, but fell gradually and closed at 83⅝. Over 200,000 were sold for the end of the month; the market opened at 83⅝, tumbled to 83¼ and rose slightly, closing at 83⅜. Operations for the end of next month embraced 145,000; rates opened at 83¾ and closed at 83⅝. The closing prices of the market shew a drop all along the line, and the feeling is one of further depression. The bears have the ball to themselves, and whether the market is oversold or overbought, the stock is sliding on an incline.

National Bank Shares, meantime, ruled pretty active. About 2,700 shares were sold during official hours, and a well-known operator has begun to sell again, occasioning a weakness in prices. The market is at present in such a condition that anybody entering the ring and selling 1,000 shares can drive down rates; the sphere is very limited and the slightest movement bears a marked effect. Over seven hundred shares changed hands for cash at 104 and 103⅞, closing price. Fourteen hundred were sold for the end of the month at the same rates. Operations for the end of July embraced 550 shares at 104⅛. The market showed a flat feeling in the stock.

The news from the West is melancholy. The camps between Suipacha and Mercedes are under water, owing to the overflowing of the arroyos occasioned by the dam at Mercedes. The estancieros are in a bad way and many "ranchos" are in water. The dam or "tajamar" on the river was razed some time ago, but fatality would have it again erected last year, and the estancieros are paying for this piece of folly. The Provincial Government should send a regiment of sappers to clear the way, as the present state of affairs not only entails heavy losses but is a disgrace to the engineering abilities of those who should know better. All the adjoining camps are stated to be under water.

June 18th, 1883

In spite of the very inclement weather the ring was crowded this morning, and operations were very active in Cedulas, and rather dull in National Bank Shares. Both bulls and bears had a light struggle in Cedulas; the numerous buyers of the stock for the end of next month gave a buoyant feeling to the stock, and prices were well maintained for cash and for the end of next month.

A rumor was spread that the Board was already discussing the nomination of the employees of the Bank's new offices in London and Paris. Whether this be true or not matters little, but it appears that favorable advices are received from Europe. The market is little influenced by these reports.

Close on 500,000 Series E were sold during official hours. A few thousand changed hands for cash at 83⅜ and 83½. About 200,000 were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 83⅞, dropped to 83⅜, rose to the opening rate and closed at 83⅝. Over 100,000 were sold for the end of July at 83⅞ and 83⅝. Ten thousand were sold for to-morrow at 83½. The market rules very active and prices are pretty well maintained.

The bad weather seems to have interfered with speculation in National Bank Shares. Operations during official hours amounted to 850 shares; one hundred and fifty changed hands for cash at 103⅞; and seven hundred were sold for the end of the month at 104.

There is some talk in the market of the formation of a joint-stock company to take over a very large tract of land situated in this Province.

Four square leagues of land near Bahia Blanca and on the Naposta River have been bought by a leading capitalist at $430,000 m/c per league. This is the highest price ever paid for lands in Bahia Blanca.

The City Improvement Works will begin in a month's time at all the sections, and will be pushed ahead with the greatest activity. These great works will be finished before 3½ years. It has not yet been decided whether the severage will be passed through a tunnel under the Riachuelo, or over it by means of a viaduct. Messrs. Devotto, the contractors, are already subletting the works in sections to various parties, chiefly Italians. Mr. Nystromer, as representative of Mr. Bateman, has already named his assistant engineers to superintend the works of the different sections. Mr. Pembroke Jones, C.E., will be in charge of the principal section.

June 19th, 1883

Cedulas continue to rule very active, but the speculation is in the hands of a few heavy operators. Spaniards have the market to themselves and do nearly all the business. Close on four hundred thousand Cedulas were sold during official hours. A few thousand Series A changed hands for cash at the usual rates of 100¼ and 100⅜. Over 50,000 Series E were sold for cash at 83½ and 83⅝, whilst 138,000 were sold for to-morrow at the same rates. Operations for the end of the month embraced 140,000 at 83⅝ and 83½. Twenty thousand only were sold for the end of next month at 83½.

The Cedula market is being very heavily beared, and the heavy amounts offered for cash and to-morrow shew that the bears can fall back on large amounts of the stock. At the rate they are selling under these conditions the delivery at the end of the month will not be at all as large as had been feared by the bulls. With the exception of a few leading speculators, the speculation in the stock is carried out by outsiders on a small scale; in fact, the sphere of operators is little less limited than that of National Bank Shares. In the absence of the Cedula King the market loses its activity and resumes its dull features.

National Bank Shares are relegated to a secondary position in the speculation at the ring. Two thousand one hundred shares were sold for the end of the month and July; 1,300 for the end of this month were sold at 103⅝-½; 800 were sold for the end of July at 104⅛ and 104½. Strange to say the market is firmer for cash than for other dates; a party applying for shares had to pay ⅛ dearer for cash than for the end of the month. The bill before Congress is exciting interest; the Deputies held a secret session to discuss the clauses and hear the terms of the arrangement made by the Board of the Bank with the Syndicate in France. The bill, it is expected, will meet with little opposition.

The money market rules pretty easy; the private banks have restricted their discounts; the Provincial Bank discounted yesterday 4½ millions currency, and the National Bank is discounting little, in view of the approach of the end of the half year. Money in the market is freely offered on stocks.

The very able article in yesterday's *Diario* is attributed to the talented pen of Don Rufino Varela. The article in question shows that the Public Debt has grown since 1876 from $80,700,083 to $148,098,282, not including the new City Improvement Loan. There can be no doubt the National Debt has increased very rapidly, but nearly all the money has been spent upon railways and other public works, and if the debts have grown, so also has the country grown. In 1876 we had not seven European steamers loading wheat and maize in Santa Fé ports for Europe as at present, and we repeat the assertion that taking into consideration the great resources of the Republic, this country really owes nothing, and we should like to see Mr. Varela take this view of this all-important question.

June 20th, 1883

The fall in Cedulas staggers the market; all thought that the stock had touched bottom at 83, but operations were effected this morning for the end of the month as low as 82⅞. Reams of Cedulas are being thrown on the market, and the stock is drooping under its own weight. The bulls had hoped that the fall in the market would have been stemmed as on former occasions by the direct influence of the Bank, but the continued heavy issue of the stock and the onslaught of the bears have upset all calculations, and Cedulas never looked weaker.

Over 400,000 Cedulas were sold during official hours. Thirty three thousand changed hands for cash at firm rates; the market opened at 83½ and closed at 33¾. Over 200,000 were sold for the end of the month; the market opened at 83⅛, went up to 83½, and then began to decline; 20,000 were sold at 82⅞, and 30,000 changed hands at 82⅞. There was a stand-from-under feeling as these prices were marked on the board. 130,000 were sold for the end of July at 83⅛ and 83, closing price. The market closed weak and the tendency looks downwards; the bulls sincerely think that a reaction must soon take place after the fall.

National Bank Shares shared the weakness of the Cedula market. Close on 3,000 shares were sold during official hours. One hundred and fifty changed hands for cash at 103. About 2,000 were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 103 weak, tumbled to 102⅝, rose then to 103½ and closed at 103. The market resisted the fall for the end of the month. Six hundred shares were sold for the end of next m nth at 104.

There is a decided weakness about everything in the market; although money is offered freely at 9 o/o on stocks discounts are reported to be more difficult. The private banks are not at all liberal, and the National and Provincial Banks discount little.

The exchange market is very dull; very few operations reported and little exchange offering. The market looks weak.

In another column we publish the great Demarchy project to form a large joint-stock company for the construction of railways, colonization, &c. It is the greatest scheme ever mooted in this country. It is stated in the market that Rothschild is at the back of the proposers.

Application was this day made to H.E. the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the very numerous purchasers of National Government lands in the fifth section to have the surveys and measurement approved. Over two years have now elapsed since these lands on the Colorado and on the sea coast were surveyed by Sr. Cascallares, and many parties both here and in Europe are prejudiced by so great a delay. We have every hope, now that the matter has been brought before Dr. Irigoyen, that the measurement will be approved, and the titles to the lands made out to the various purchasers.

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Cedulas are in a very precarious condition, and the large amounts thrown on the market have a most depressing effect. The fall in stocks on the Bolsa may be the beginning of a reaction after the very high prices at which stocks have stood for the last three years. There appears not to be enough capital to carry the stocks held and offering; much money has been diverted from the ring and has gone into land, and it is a sign of the times to see crowds of land speculators fingering the maps on the walls, whilst the Cedula King and his acolytes are throwing several hundred thousand Cedulas amid the panic-stricken holders around the ring. Millions are being sunk in lands; the heavy speculators of yore have disappeared from the scene; some have gone to Europe, some have retired, others have taken to cattle-grazing. The fact is that Cedulas and shares are weak, and there is quite a stand-from-under feeling amongst holders of the former stock. The amounts offered at the ring and the daily issue of fresh paper from the Bank are too much for the market, and although bulls have hopes of a healthy reaction, there are few probabilities of same unless one of the two great causes of the fall ceases immediately. Those who thought that the stock had touched bottom at 83, now fix the limit lower.

Nearly 600,000 Cedulas were sold during official hours; 156,000 Series E changed hands for cash; several large lots were offered and produced a most bearish impression; prices, which had opened at 83⅛ tumbled headlong, after some slight resistance at 83 to 82⅞. 237,000 were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 83⅛ and closed as for cash at 82⅞. About 200,000 were sold for the end of next month; prices opened at 83⅛, rose to 83¼ and closed at 82⅞. Thus operations during the morning were very large; the chief feature of the market is the heavy amount sold for cash, the proof that the holders are letting go.

Over 2,000 National Bank Shares were sold this morning. Twelve hundred were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 103½ and closed at 1[illegible]3¼. Operations for the end of July embraced 990 Shares, prices opening at 104⅛ and closing at 104⅛. The state of the share market shows the very low ebb of speculation; the stock is firmly held and there is some difficulty in securing shares for cash at the rates for the end of the month, but there is o lifen in the market.

Fifty thousand patacones gold were sold this morning for the end of the year at 25.10. As this saletakes place on the very eve of conversion of notes of the Provincial Bank it called attention. The conversion, meantime, will begin on the 1st prox., and the Board is about to notify the National Government of the fact.

Mr John Fox, estanciero of Pergamino reports great rains out there, but the camps are in splendid condition; he says not for 30 years does he recollect so wet a winter in the camp. Some sale of cattle up there at 200 m/c 'al corte.'

BIRTHS.

On Jan. 4th, at Rosario de Santa Fe, the wife of Chas. J. Daniel, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 362 Calle Bolivar, the wife of Mr. J. G. Bruce of a daughter.

On May 11th, at Thorley, Herts, the wife of A. Conyers, Baker, of Entre Rios, of a daughter.

On June 15th, at 38 Calle Castelli, Belgrano, the wife of G. C. Dickinson, of a son.

On June 11th, at 787 Calle Artes, the wife of Arthur Edmund Shaw of a daughter.

On June 12th, at Montevideo, the wife of James Matthew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On June 5th, at the Manse, Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, William Collins, Sauce Grande, Bahia Blanca, to Victoria Alvina, eldest daughter of Mr Joseph Smith, Estancia Manantiales, Chascomus.

On June 8th, by the Rev. W. Tallon, of Durazno, R.O., John Fitton Scott, eldest son of the late John Macauley Scott, to Herminia Correa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Correa, of Durazno, R.O.

On June 14th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, M.A., Fred. Edward, fifth son of the late Rev. Henry R. Nicholson, of Buenos Aires, to Josephina Alexandrina, fourth daughter of Blas Dhers Esq., of Azul.—No cards.

On June 16th, at the residence of the bride, San Andres de Giles, by the Rev. Father Mulleady, Edward F., eldest son of Mr George Morgan, estancia Los Tocayos, Giles, to Mary Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Cunningham, estancia San Felipe, Giles.

DEATH.

On May 16th, at Torquay, Emily Mary Lafone, 25 years of age, eldest daughter of William Lafone, Esq., Montevideo.

On May 13th, at his residence Kilgibbon, Co. Wexford, Ireland, William Lett, Esq., in his 71st year.

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

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